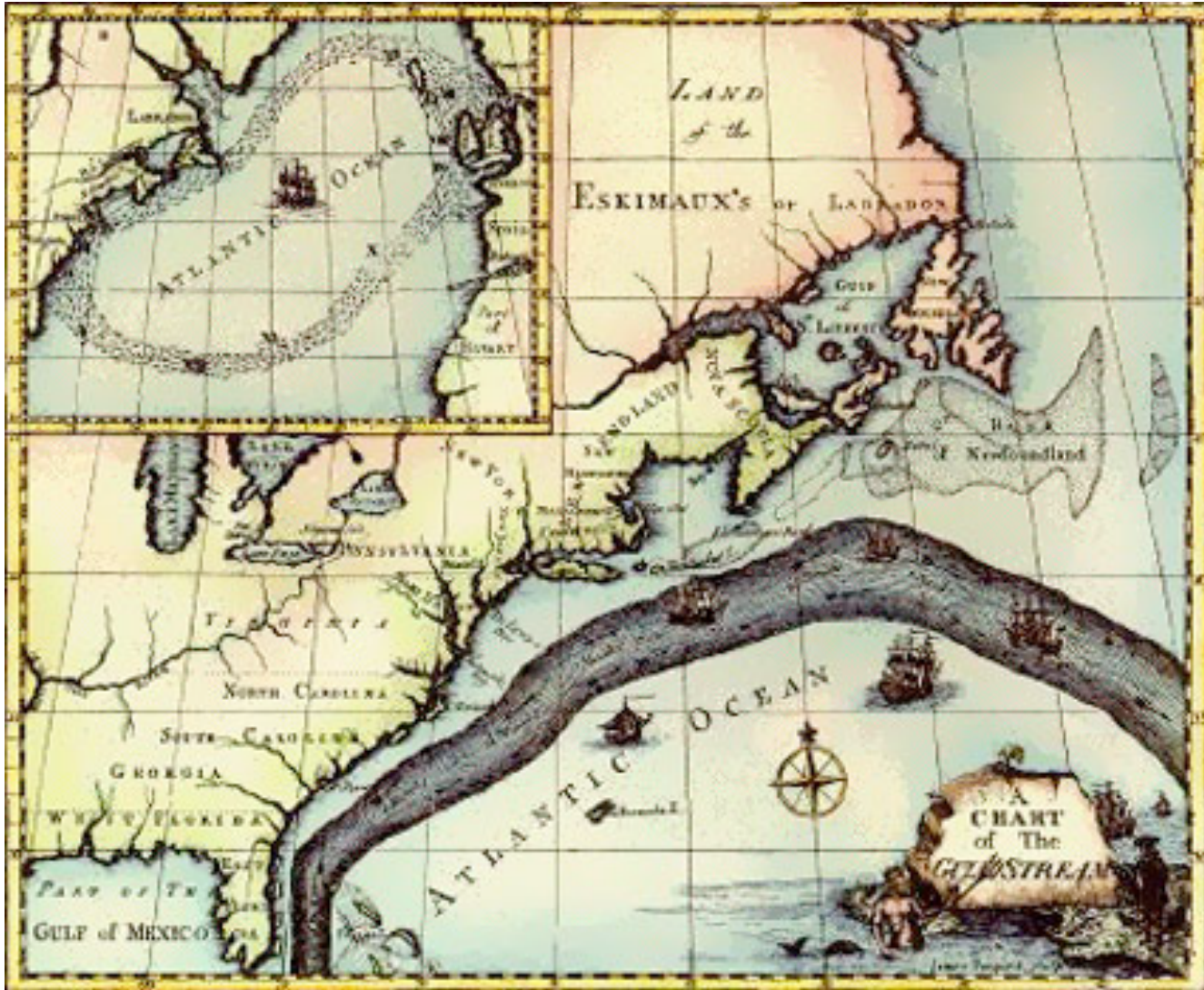


# The Ocean's Mesoscale, its Impacts on Pelagic Ecosystems and How Satellite Viewing Changed (Created?) Interdisciplinary Oceanography

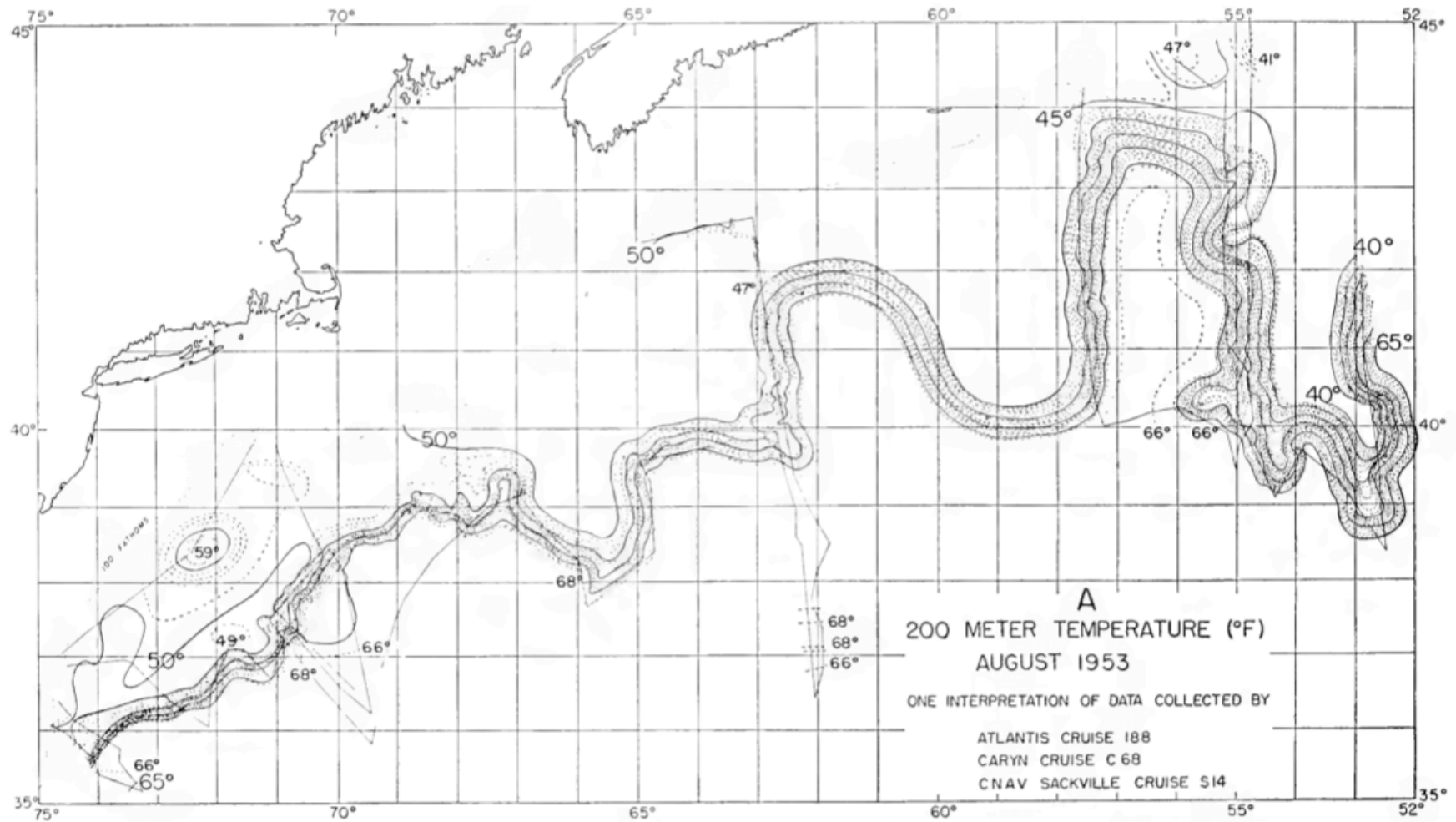
Dave Siegel  
UC Santa Barbara

Thanx to Dennis McGillicuddy (WHOI), Dudley Chelton  
(OSU), Mete Uz (NSF) & many more...

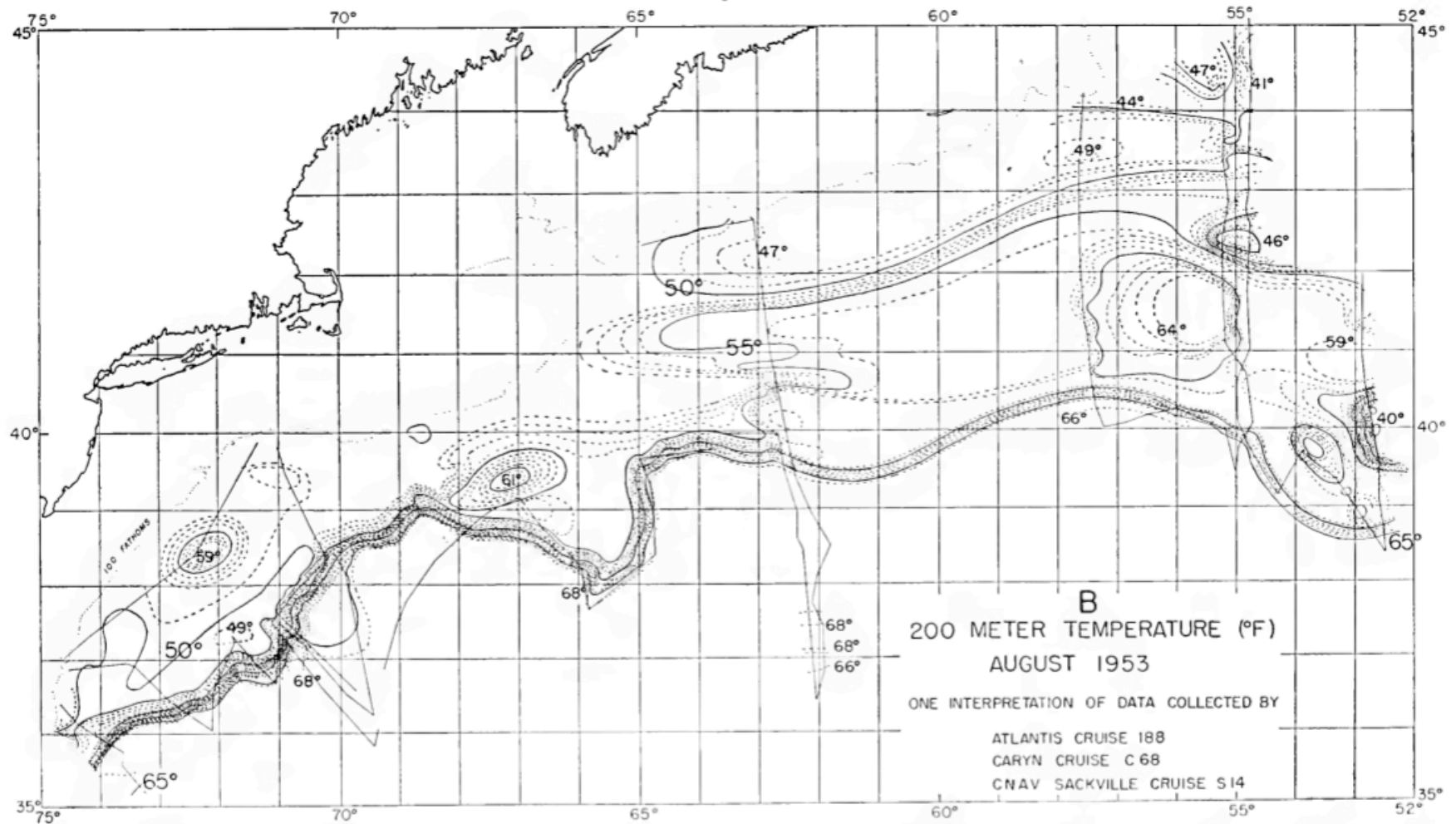
# Franklin & Folgers's Gulf Stream



# Stommel's Gulf Stream

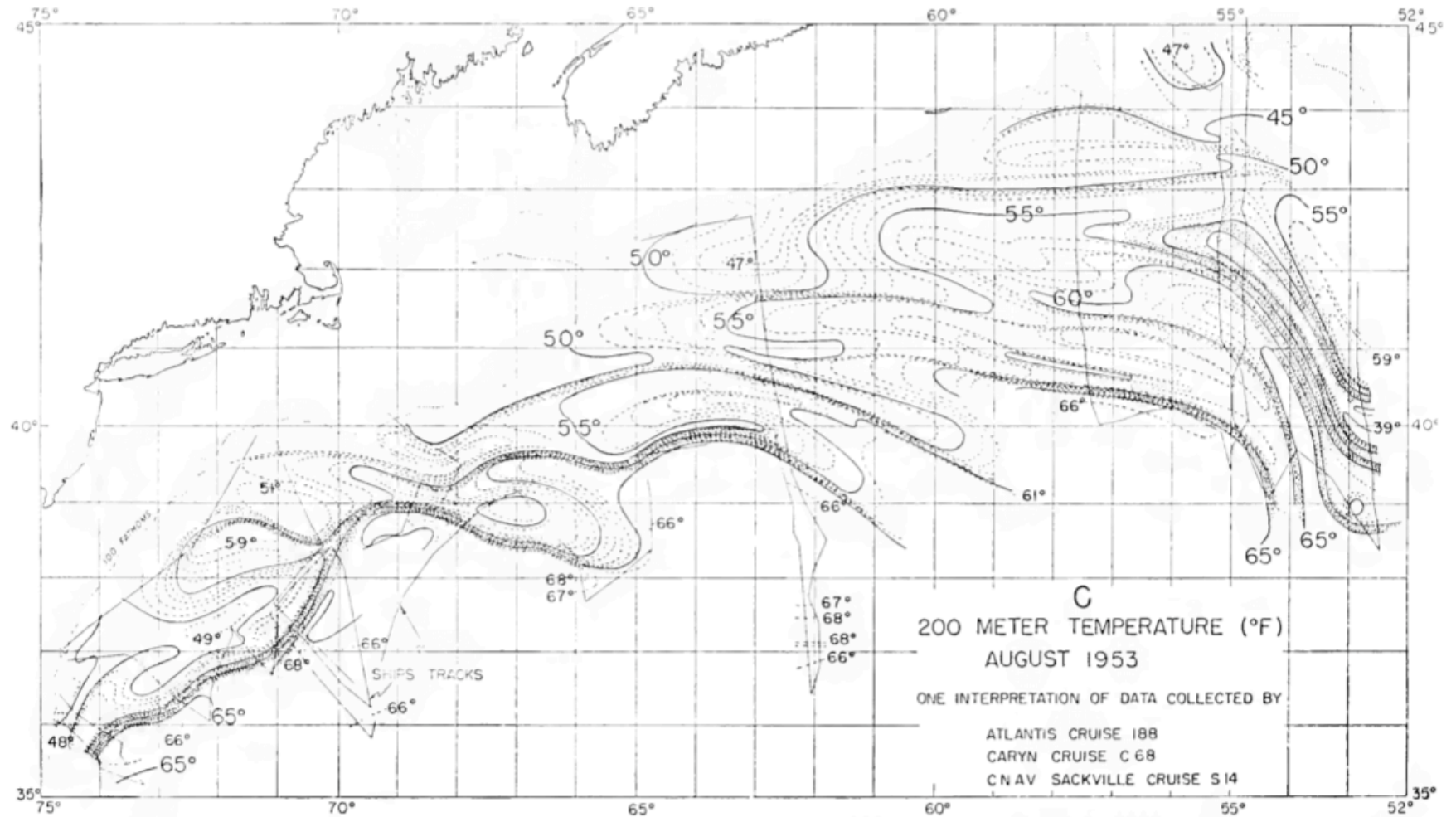


# Stommel's Gulf Stream

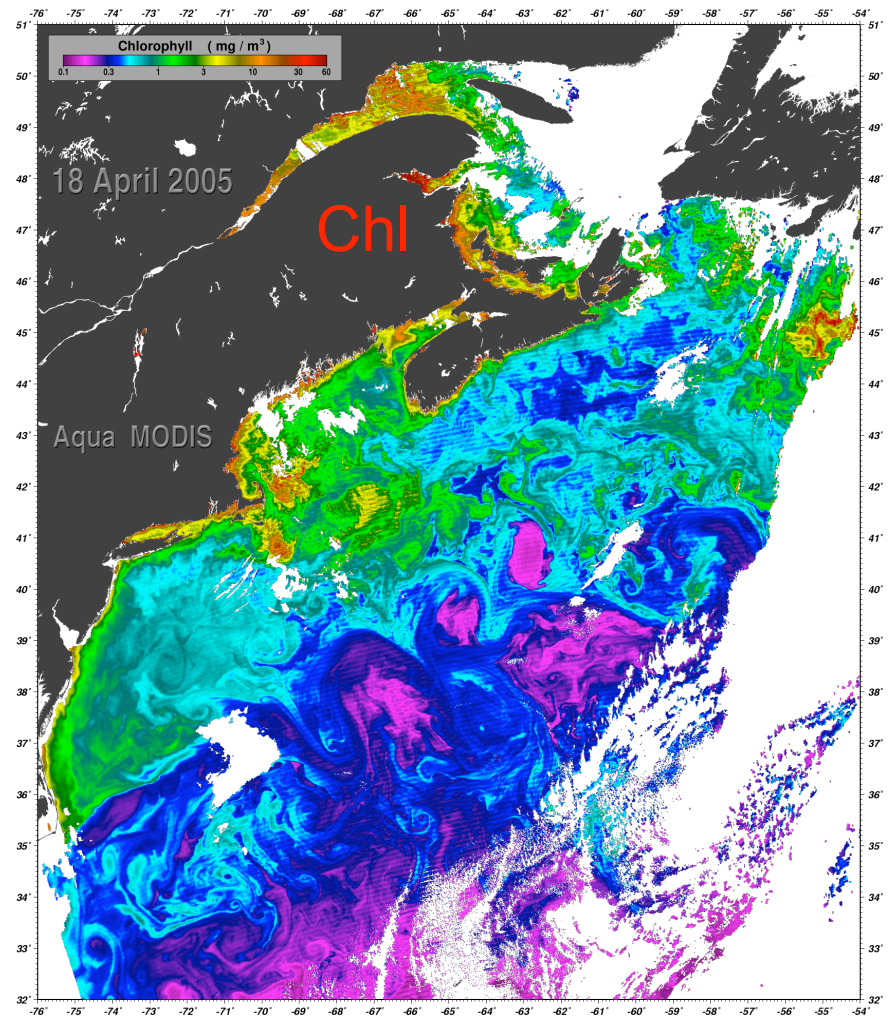
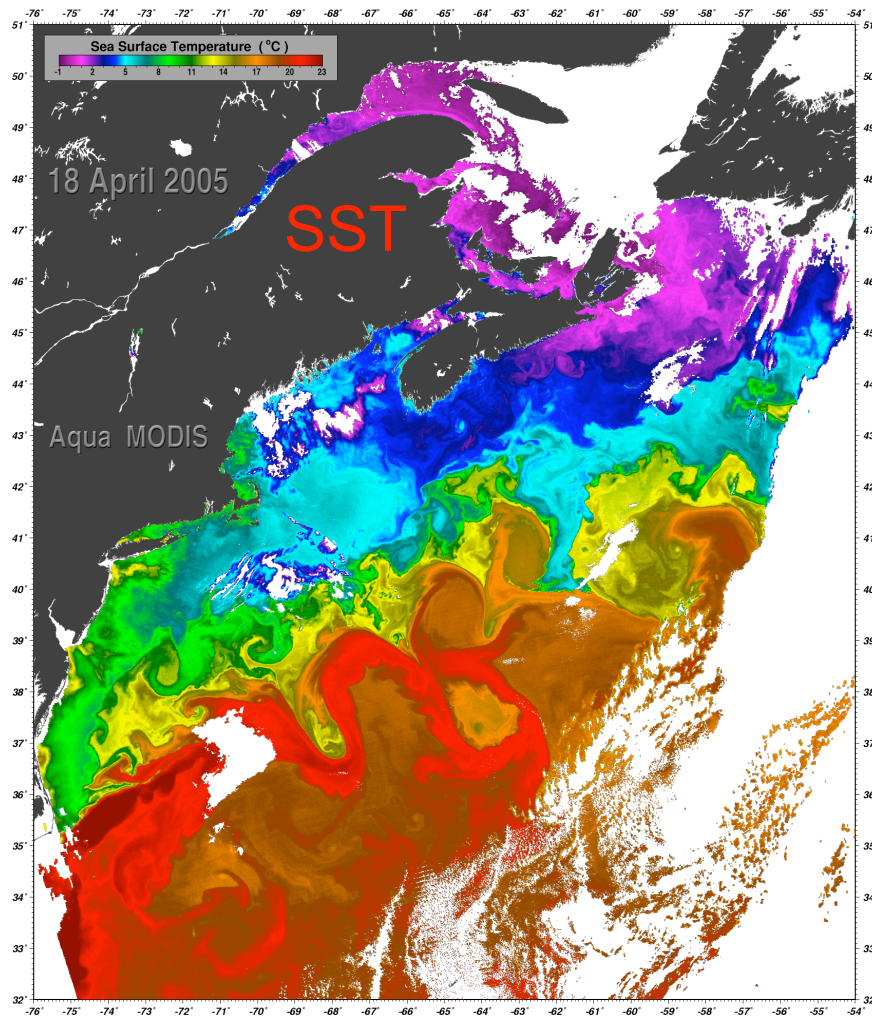




# Stommel's Gulf Stream

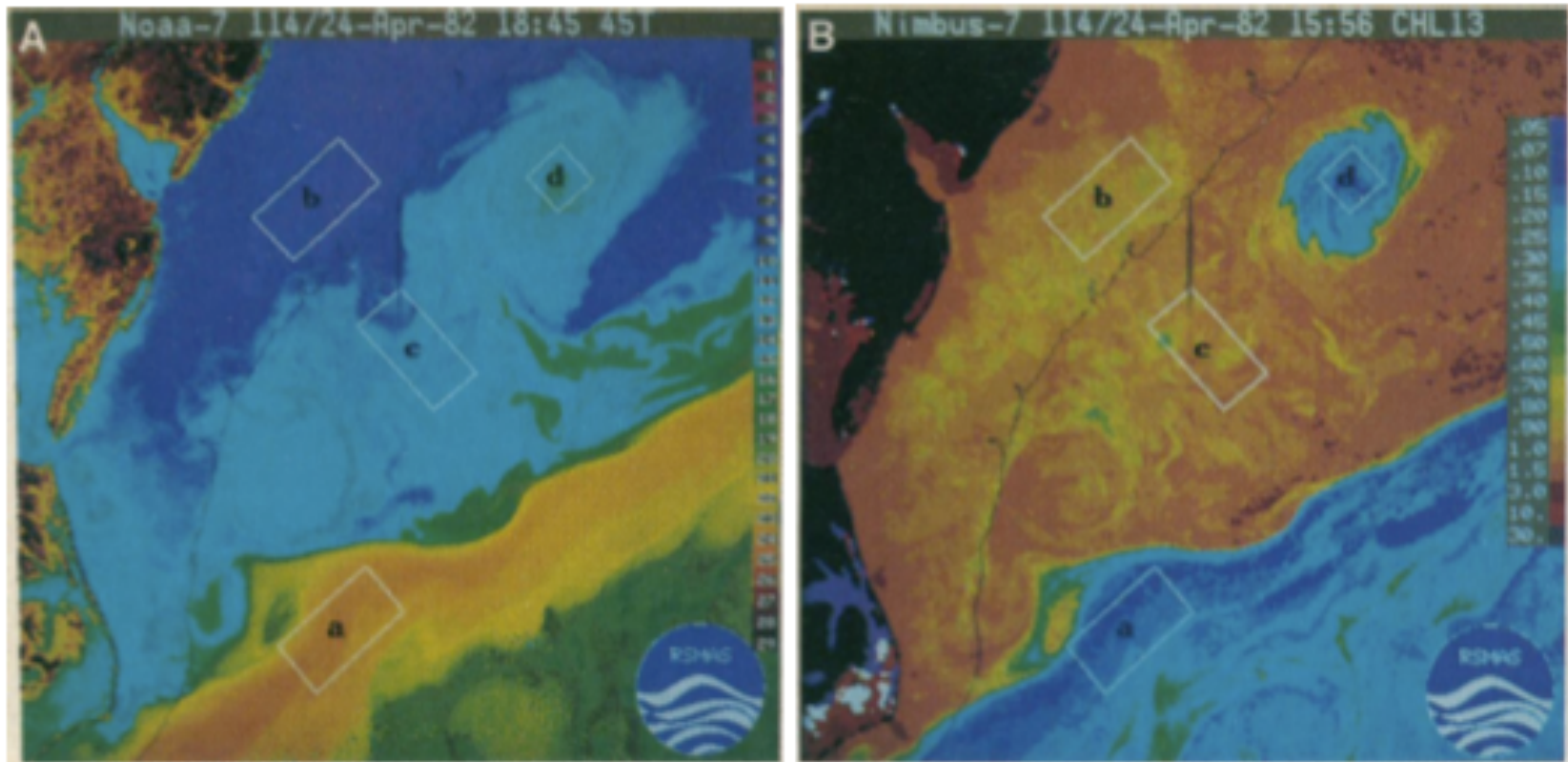


# The Gulf Stream From Space



NASA GSFC Ocean Color Group

# The Start of Interdisciplinary Oceanography??



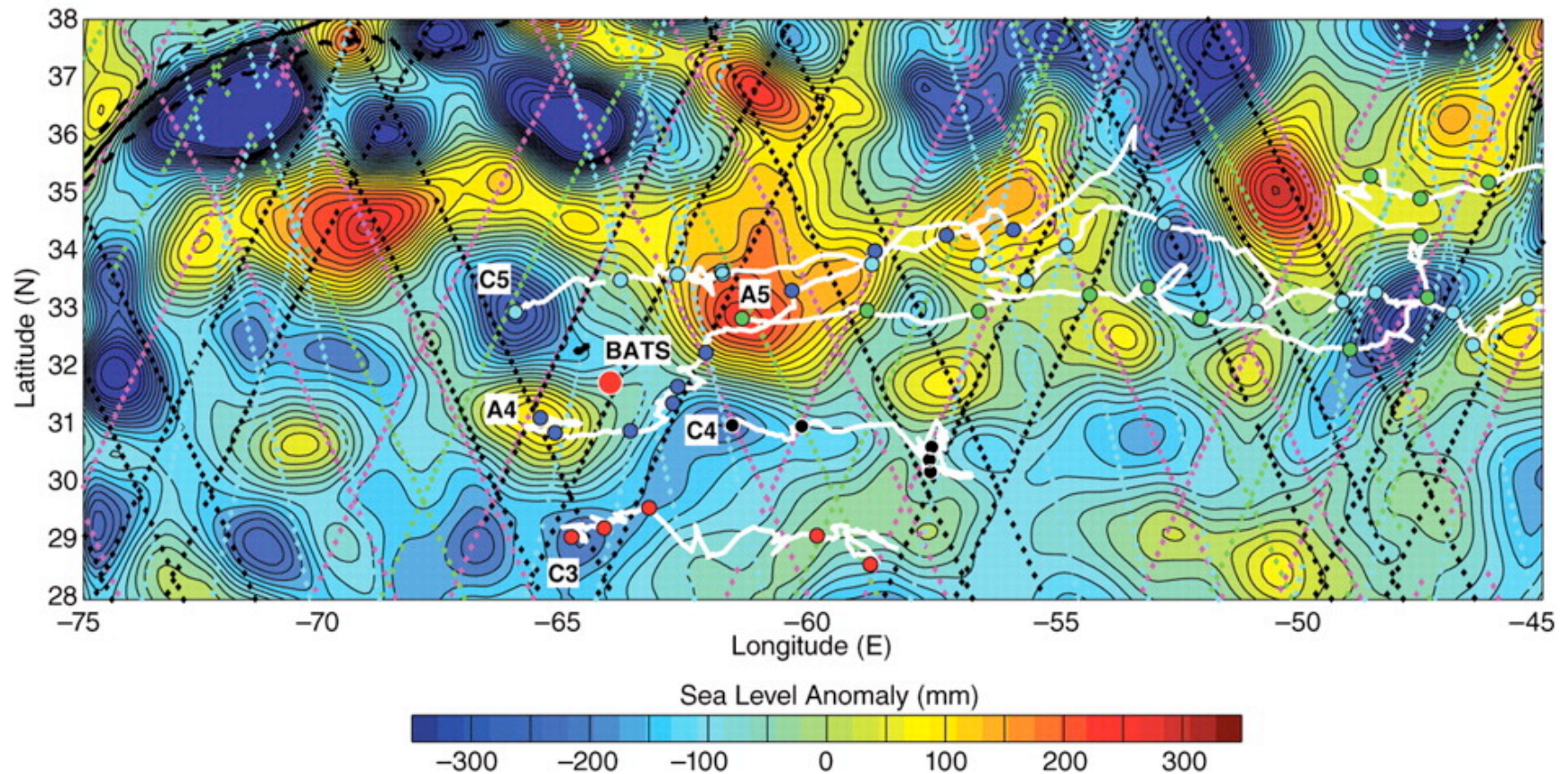
Satellite observations changed how oceanographers worked...

Warm Core Rings program

Brown et al. *Science* [1985]



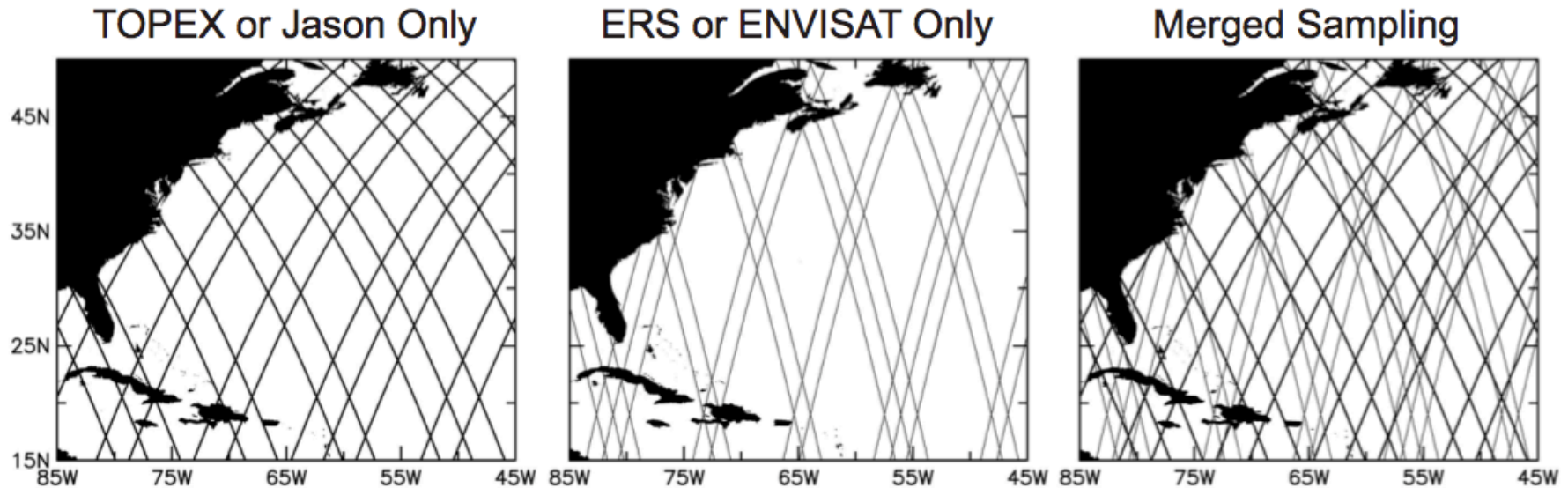
# Satellite Altimetry to Guide Sampling



McGillicuddy et al. *Science* [2008]

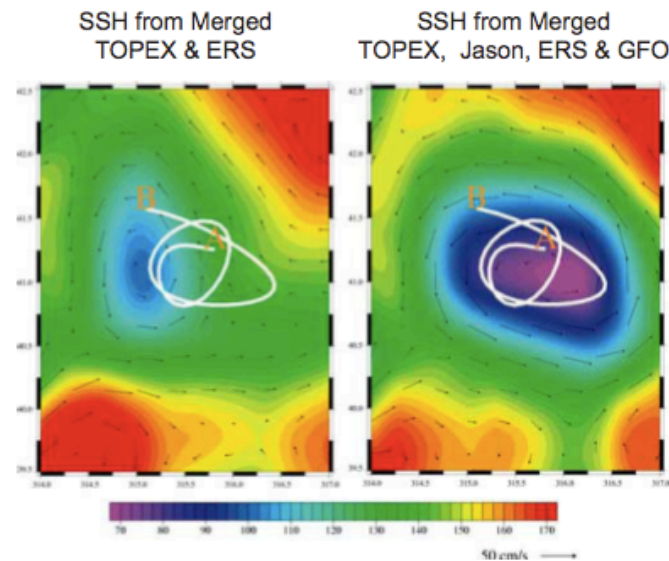


# Altimeter Sampling in a Representative 7-Day Period



Increased sampling  
enables individual eddies  
to be clearly assessed

Resolved the Rossby  
Wave / Mesoscale Eddy  
controversy



2 week trajectory  
of a surface drifter  
in a cyclonic eddy  
in the Gulf Stream

# Sea Surface Height - SSH

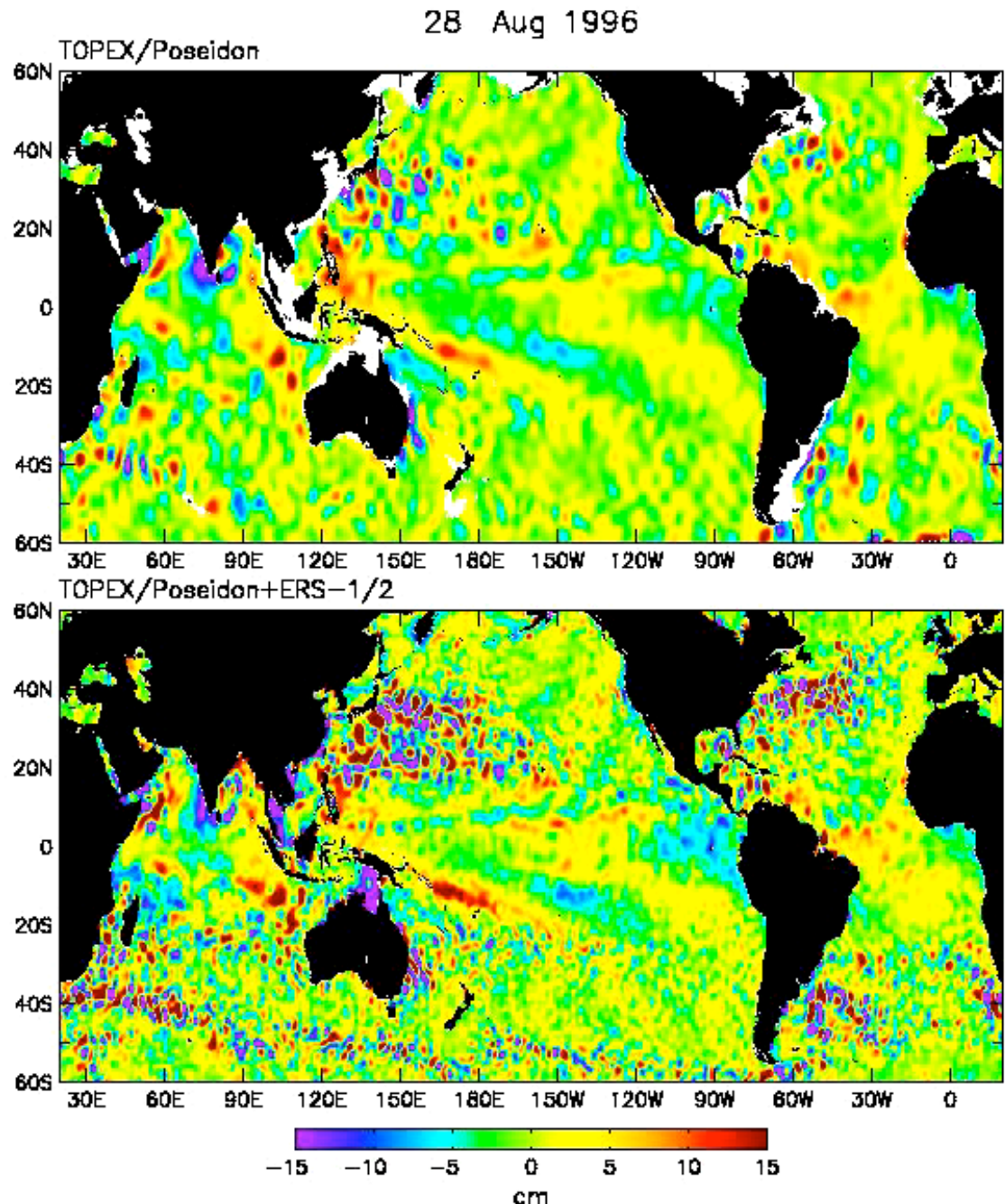
Mesoscale eddies  
are ubiquitous

Scales are 10's to  
100's km - f(latitude)

Lifetime of weeks to  
years

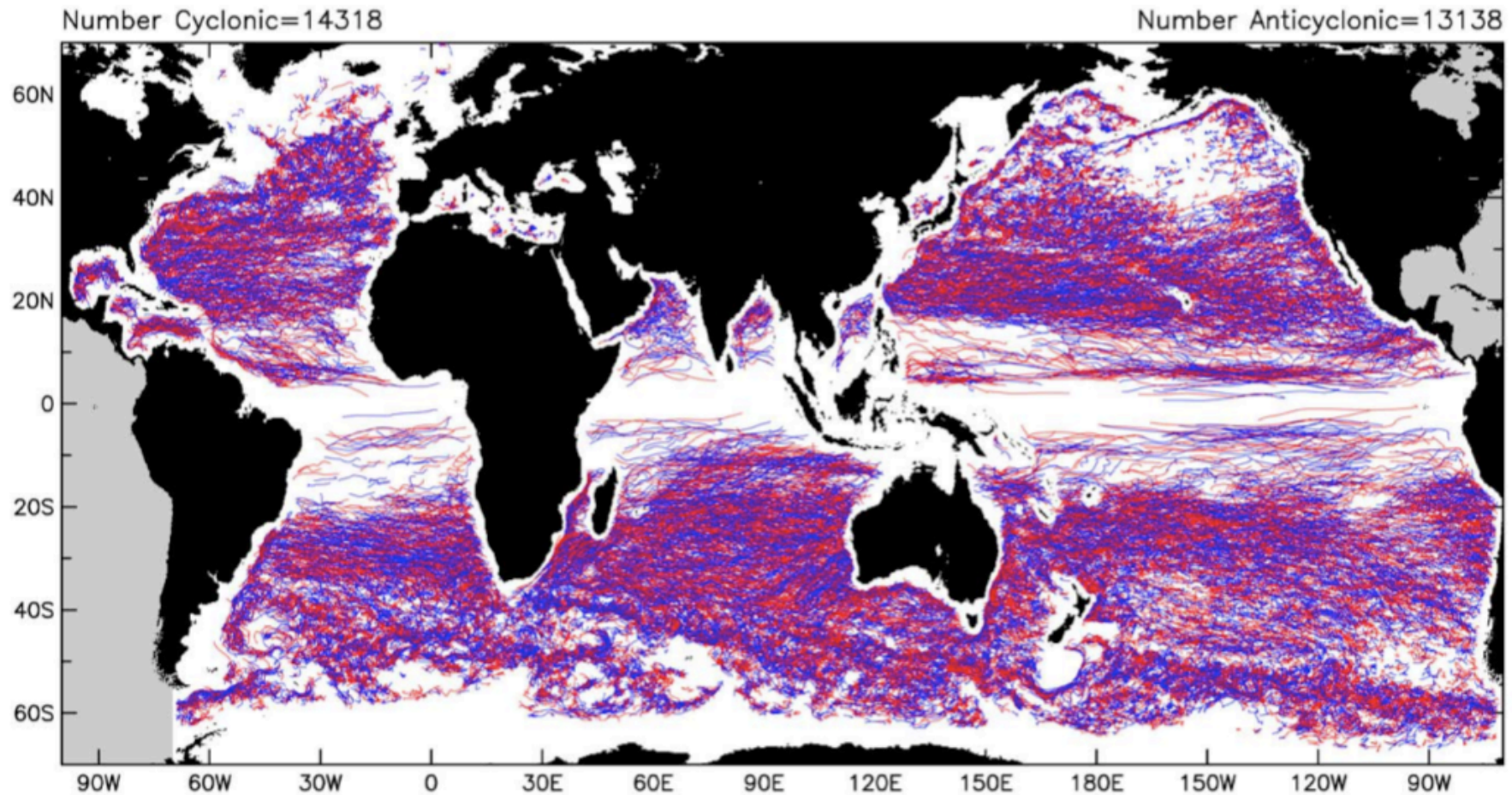
Both **cyclones** (CCW)  
& **anticyclones** (CW)  
are found

Geostrophy allows  
currents to be  
assessed





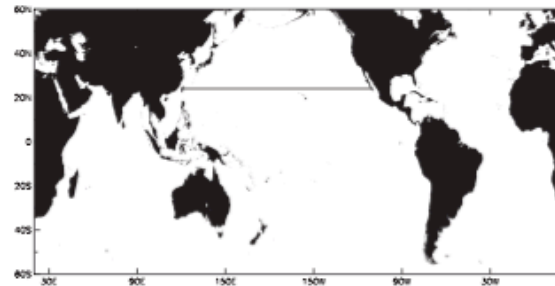
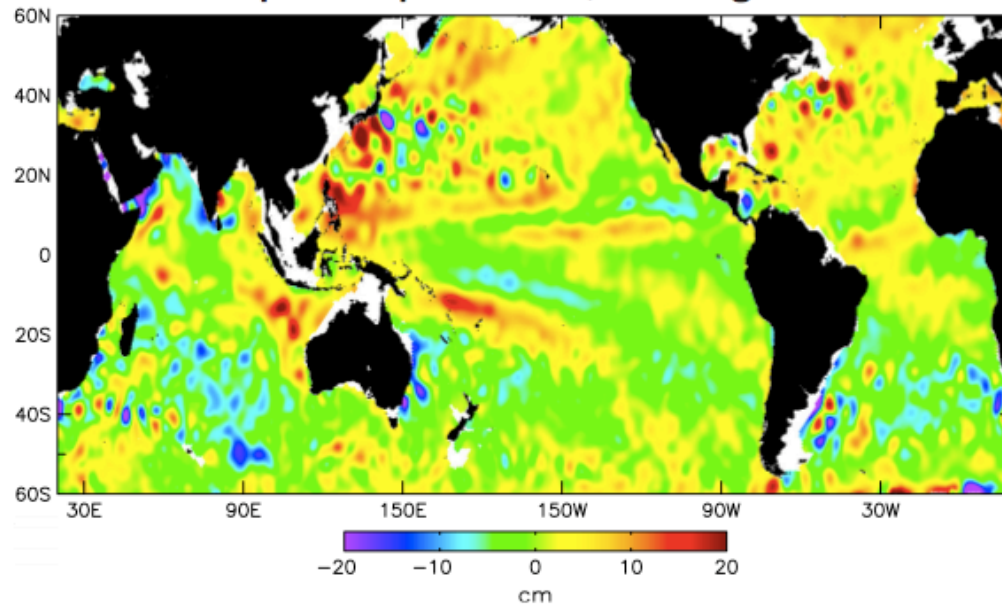
**Cyclonic** and **Anticyclonic** Eddies with Lifetimes  $\geq 16$  Weeks  
(27,456 total)



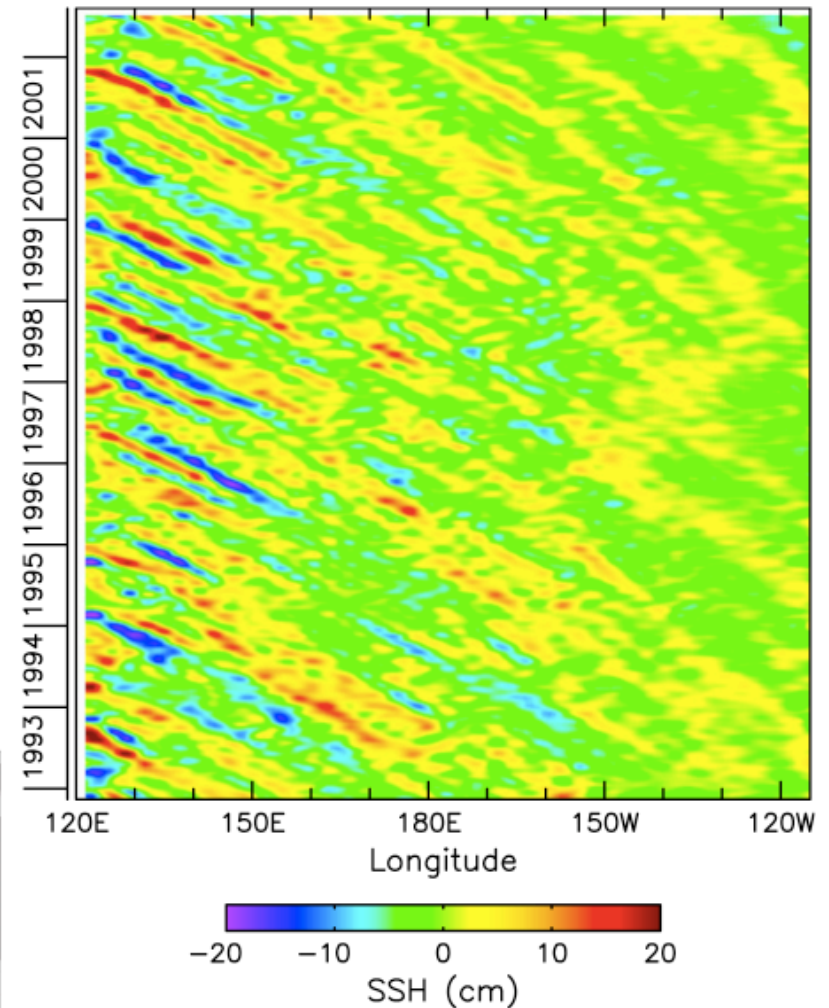
After Chelton et al. *GRL* [2007]

# Westward Propagating Features

Example Map of SSH, 21 August 1996



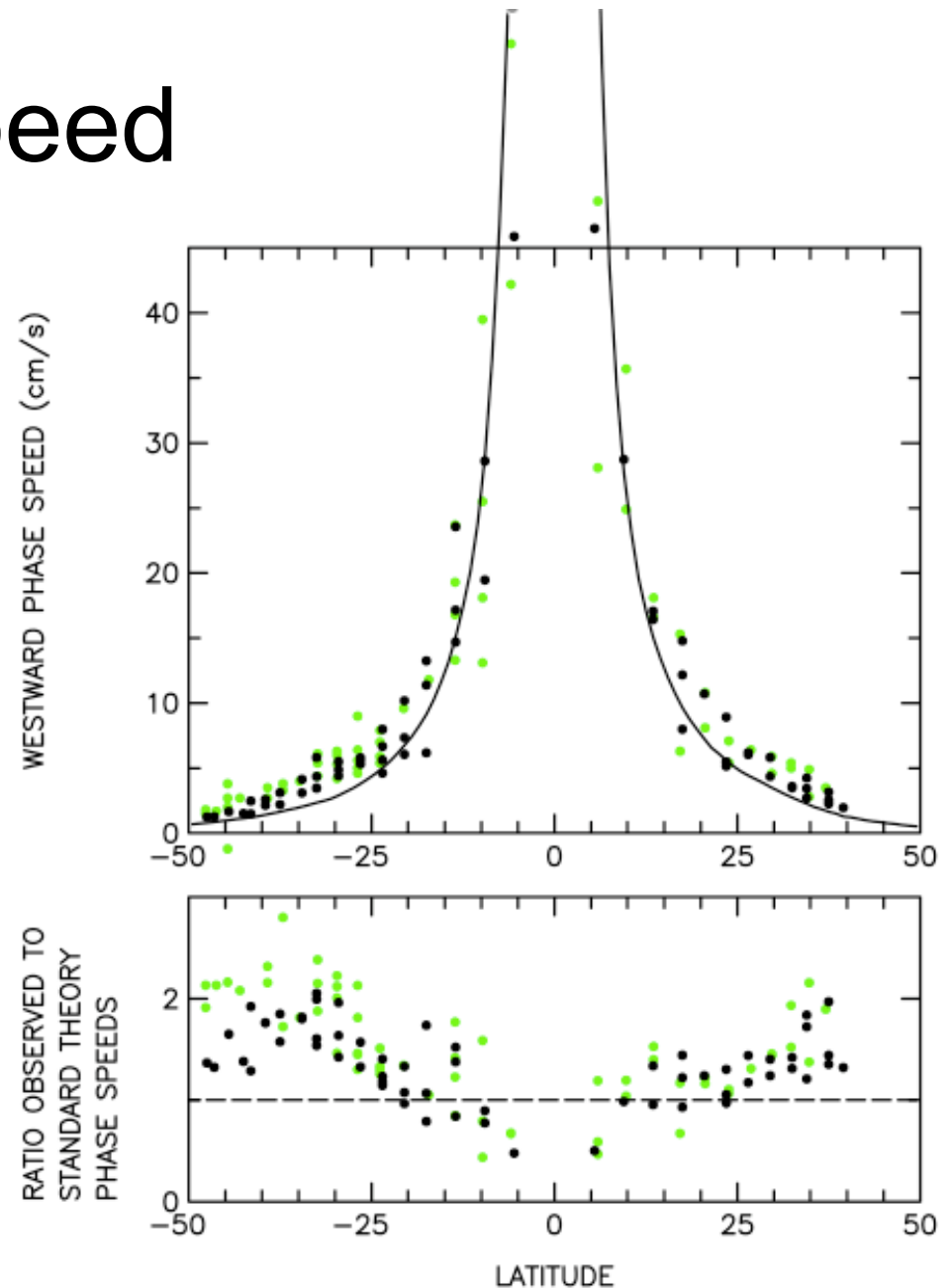
Example Time-Longitude Plot Along 24°N





# Propagating Speed

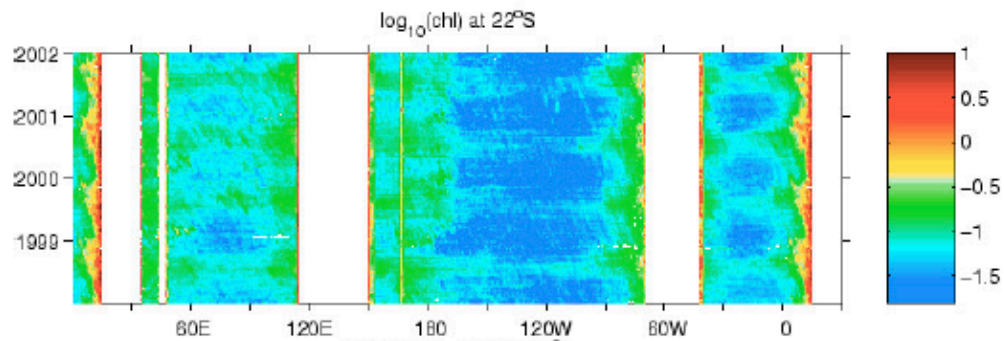
- Calculated following SSH features at a latitude
- Features propagate with speeds similar to linear Rossby waves
- Discrepancies have led to much important theoretical work
- Increased sampling makes it clear these features are eddies



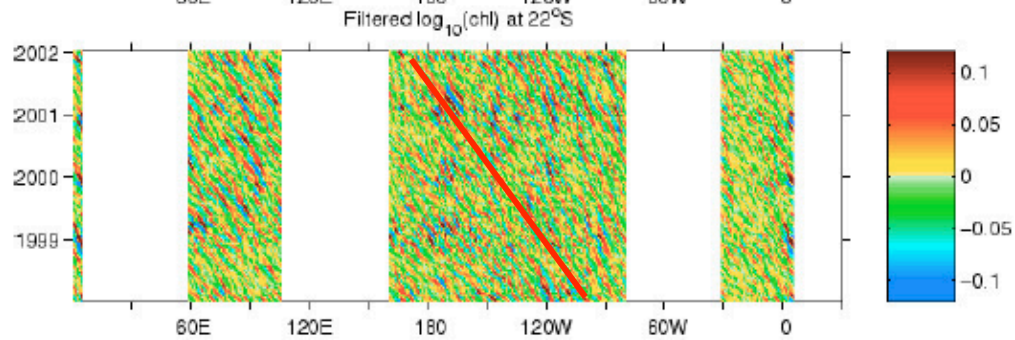
Black data points from Chelton & Schlax, *Nature* [1996] - Green points show more recent observations

# Biological Role of Mesoscale Eddies

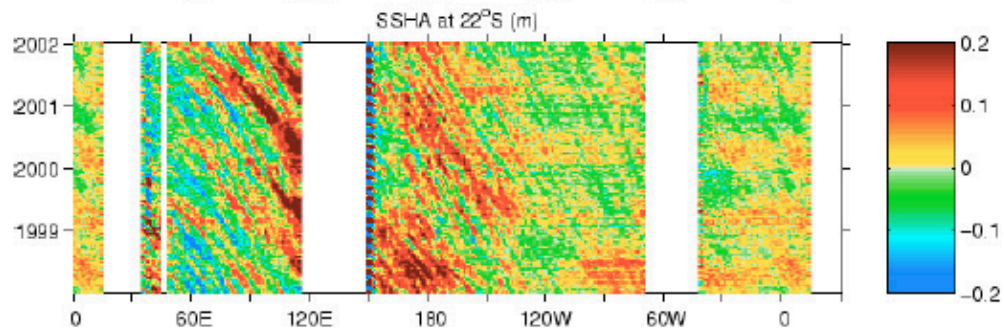
- Eddies will lift & depress isopycnal surfaces & advect populations horizontally
- Seems like it should be important for the biogeochemistry & ecology of the open ocean
- Is there a biological response to the propagation of mesoscale eddies?
- If so, what does this tell us about the biological carbon pump?



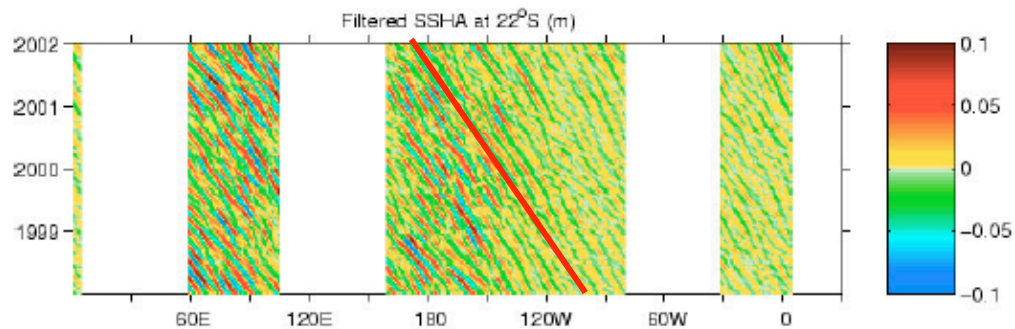
Chl along 22°S



Filtered Chl anomalies



SSH along 22°S



Filtered SSH anomalies

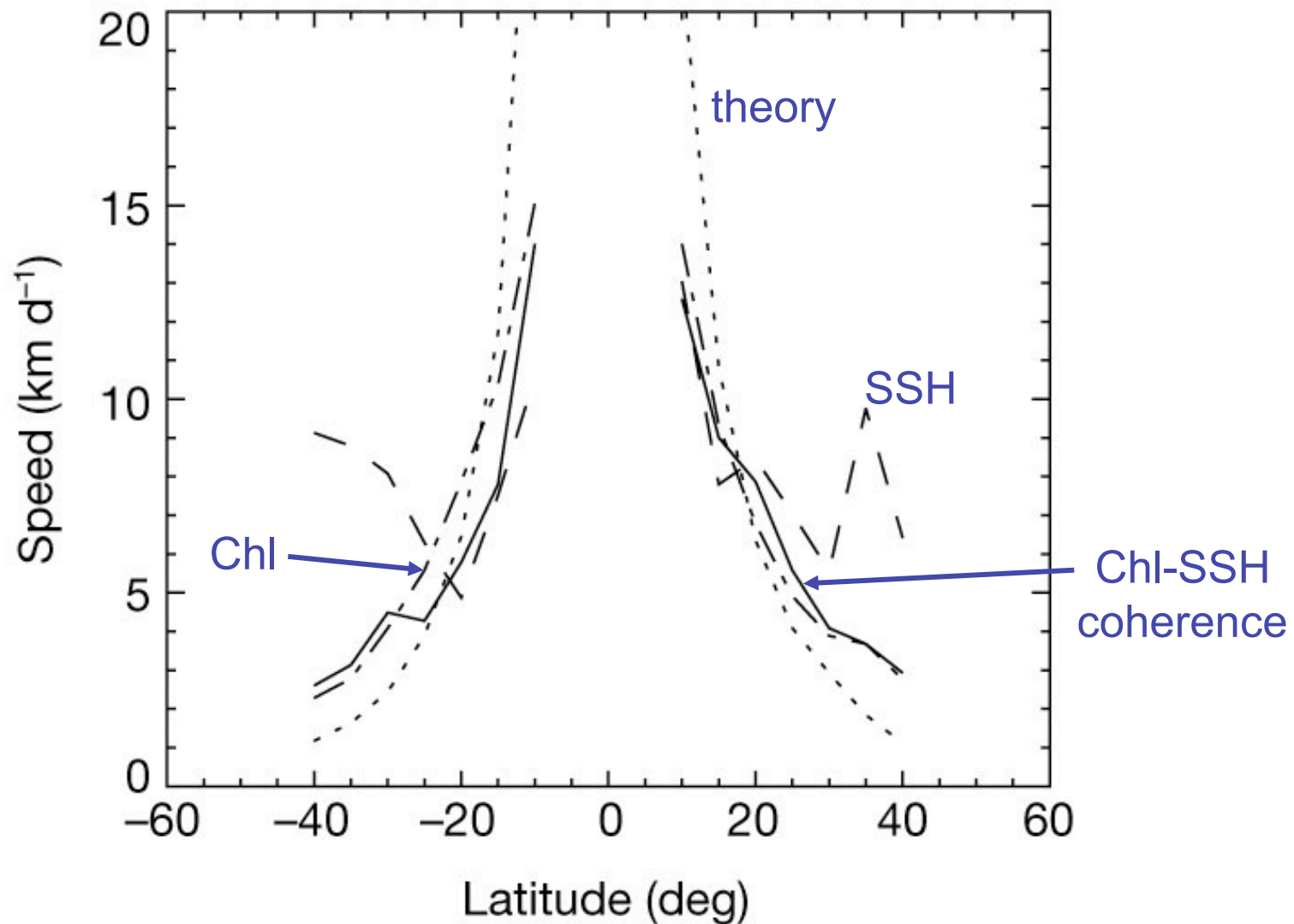
Indian

Pacific

Atlantic

After Uz et al. *Nature* [2001]

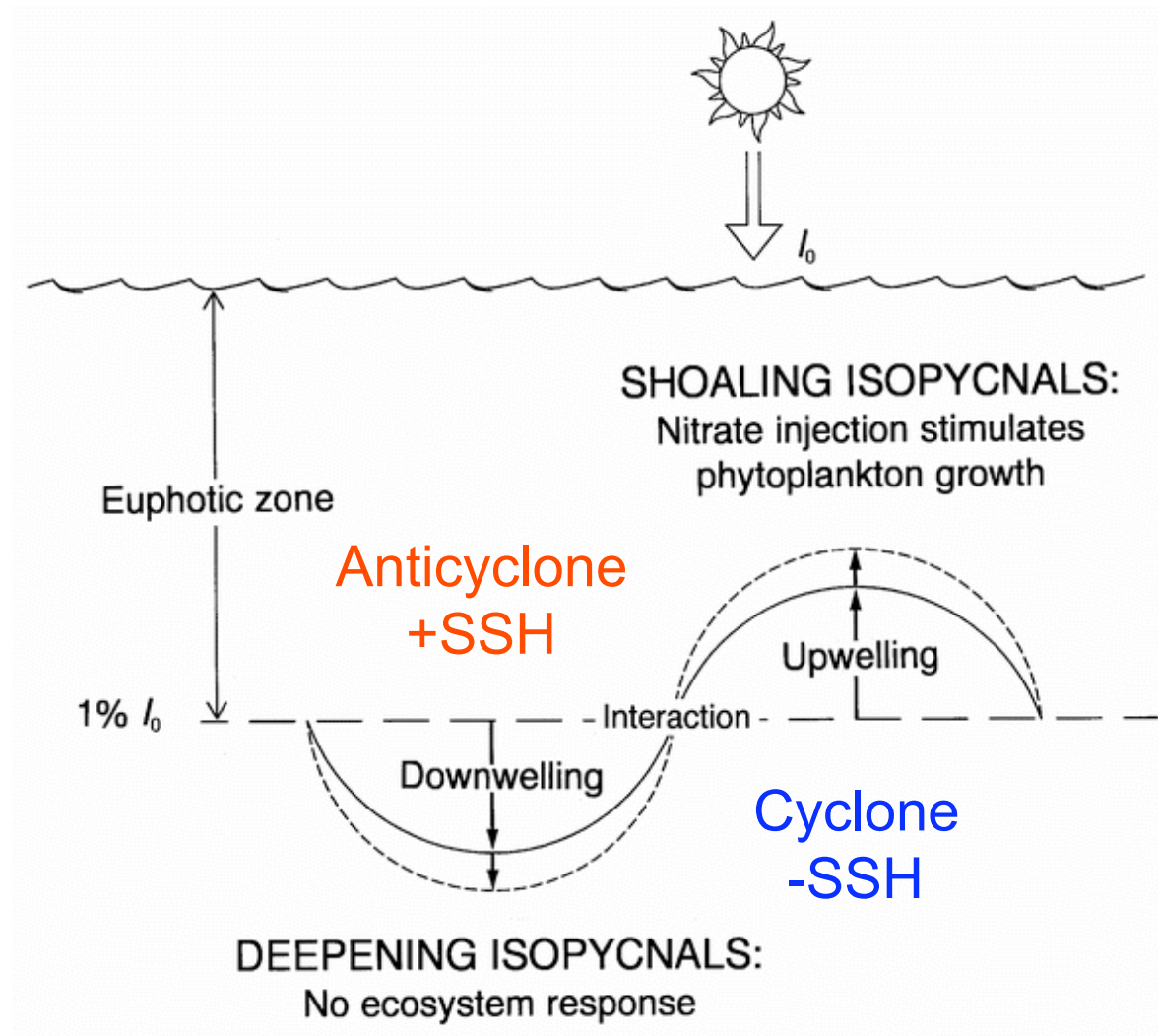
# Propagating Biological Features



From Uz et al. *Nature* [2001]

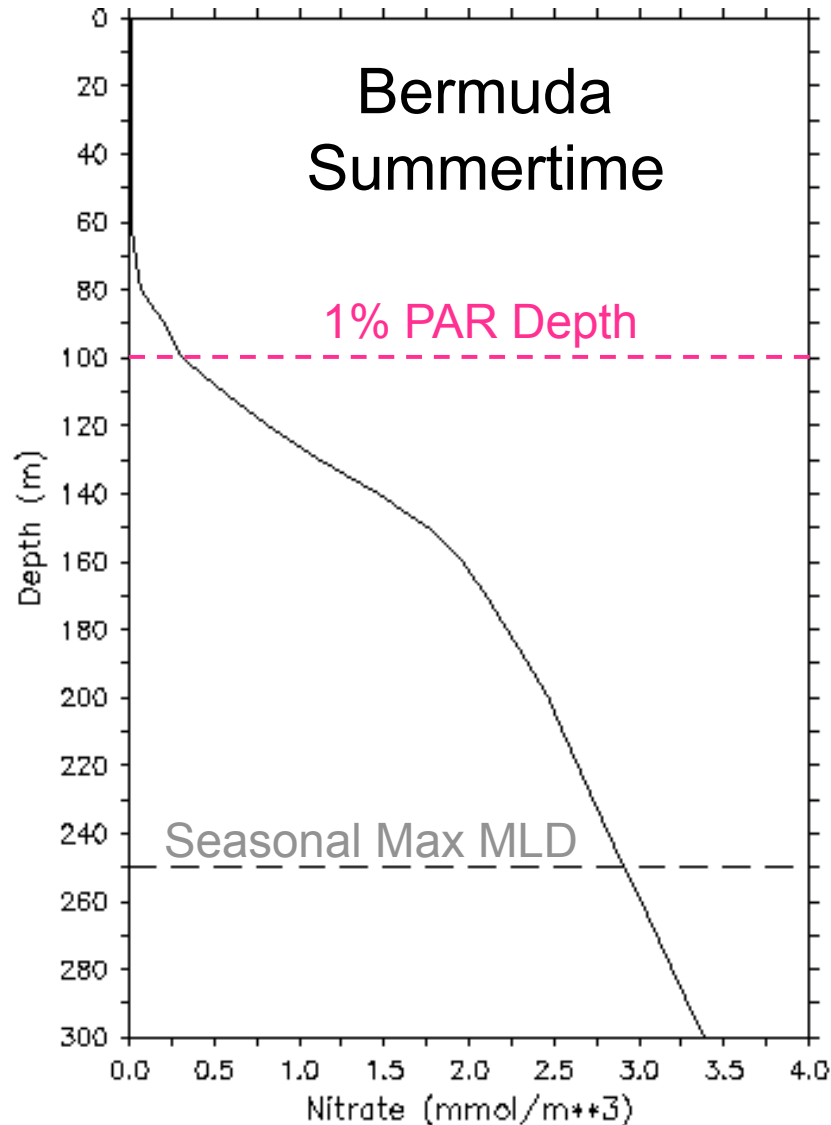


# Vertical Eddy Pumping



McGillicuddy et al. [1998] *Nature*

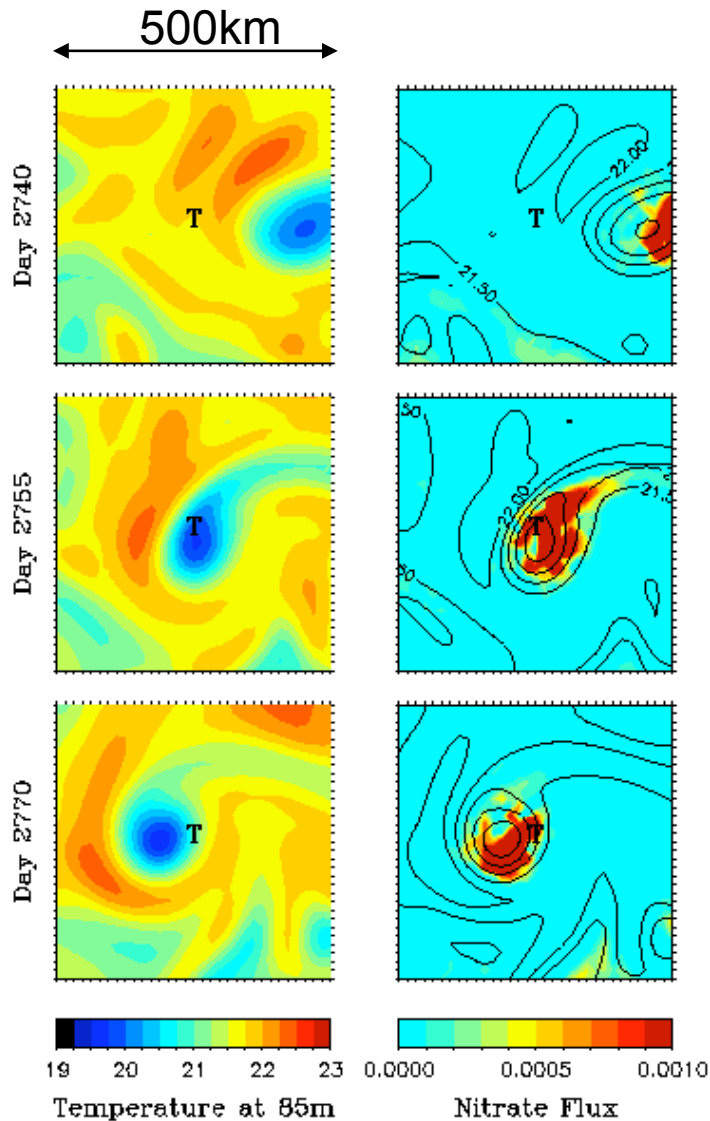
# Vertical Eddy Pumping



- Mesoscale eddies will lift & depress isopycnals several 10's to several 100 m
- This will lift & depress nutrient surfaces
- Thereby bringing nutrient replete waters into the euphotic zone

After McGillicuddy et al. *Nature* [1998]

# An Eddy-driven Plankton Bloom

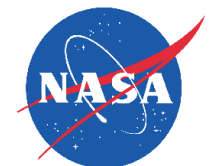


- Idealized eddy-resolving model of the Sargasso Sea (POLYMODE)
- Mean nitrate is  $f(\text{density})$
- Nitrate is removed when upwelled to the euphotic zone & remineralized if below its mean
- Nitrate flux patterns are consistent with isopycnal doming
- Supports the vertical nutrient pumping hypothesis

McGillicuddy & Robinson *DSR-I* [1997]

# Impacts of Eddies and Mixing on Plankton Community Structure and Biogeochemical Cycling in the Sargasso Sea

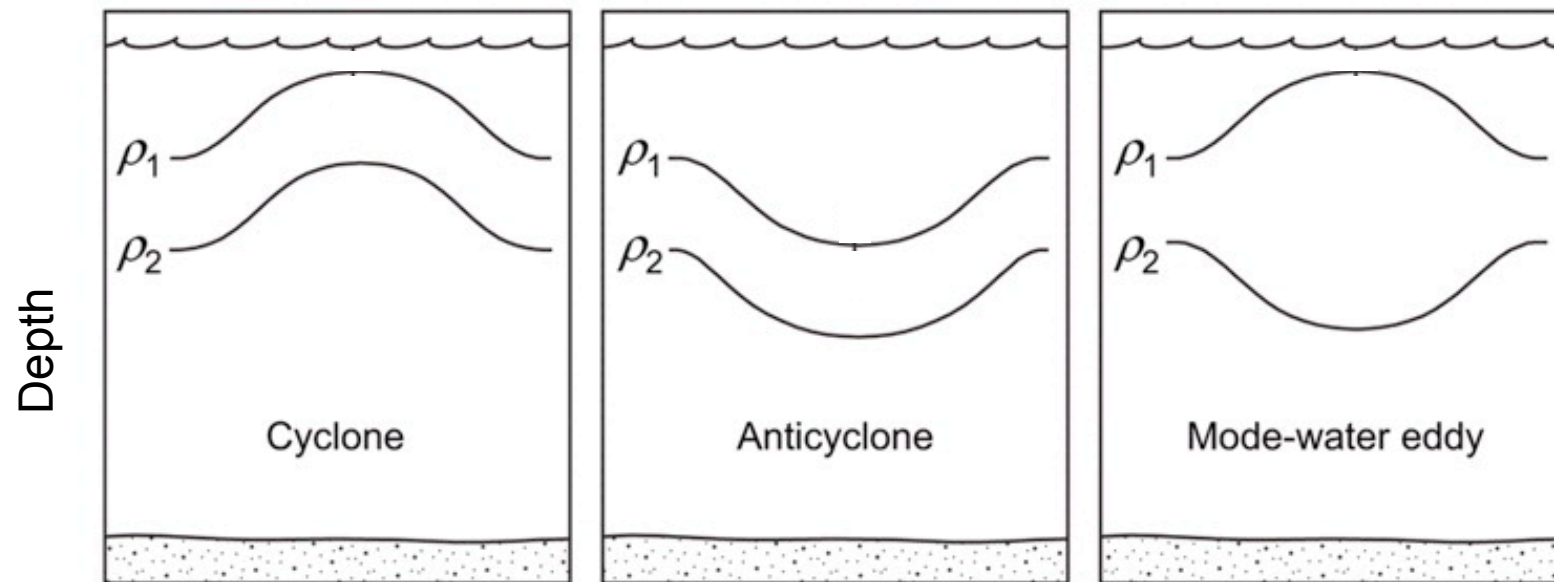
McGillicuddy  
Ledwell  
Jenkins  
Buesseler  
Davis  
Falkowski  
Hansell  
Siegel  
Carlson  
Bates  
Johnson  
Steinberg



[http://science.whoi.edu/users/mcgillic/eddies/Eddies\\_Project.html](http://science.whoi.edu/users/mcgillic/eddies/Eddies_Project.html)



# Types of Eddies in the Sargasso Sea

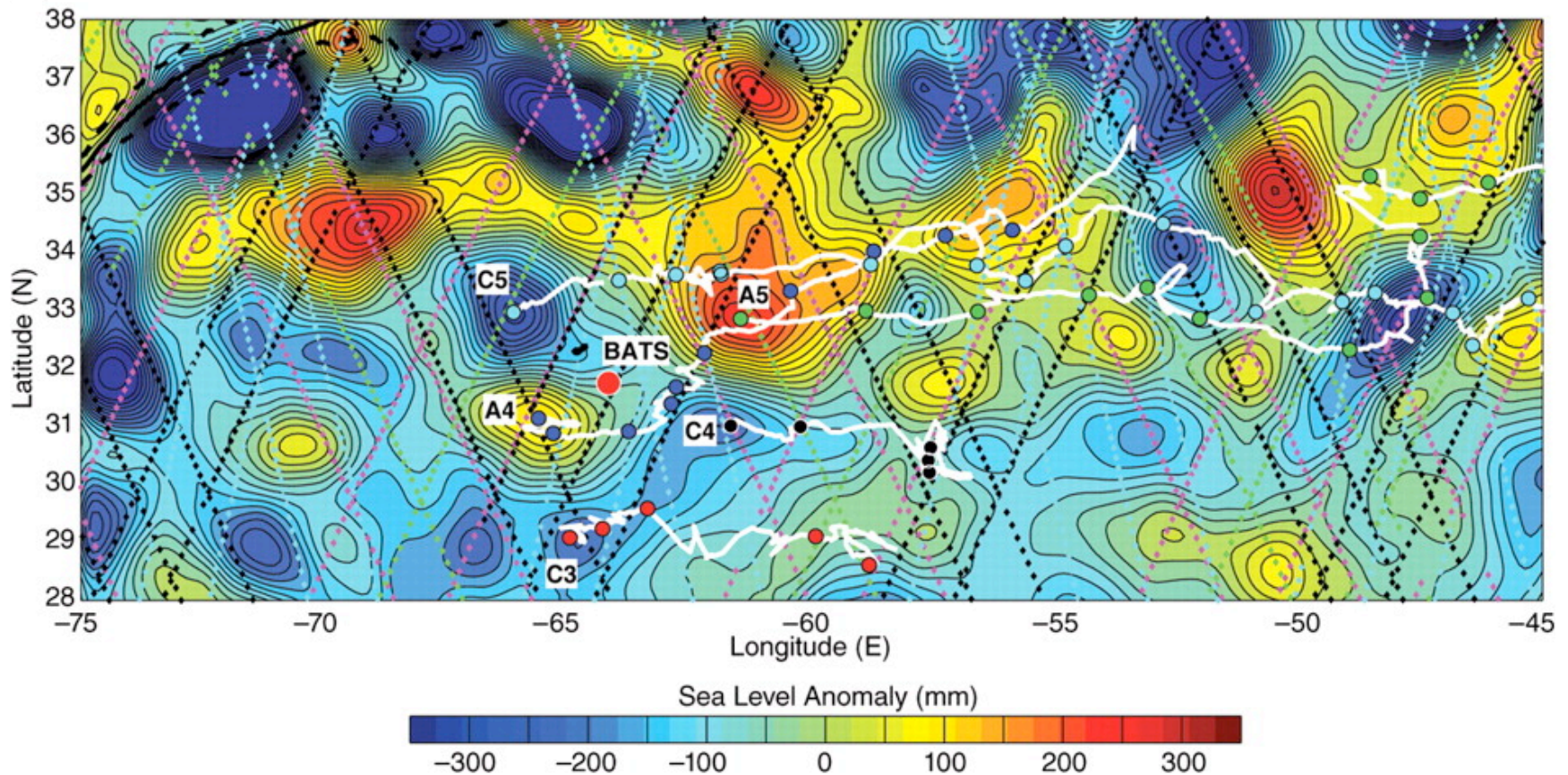


## Our Initial Hypothesis:

- Cyclones & Mode-Water Eddies will have enhanced primary production as they form and intensify
- Anticyclones will not

After McGillicuddy et al. *Science* [1998]

# Eddy Hunting Using Altimetry



EDDIES 2005 field year

McGillicuddy et al. *Science* [2008]

# 2004/2005 EDDIES Cruises

10 different eddies sampled, 5 more than once

## Cyclones

occupations

C1 – OC404-1 (3), OC404-4 (1)	4
C2 – OC404-1, OC404-4	2
Cold-core GS Ring	1
C3 – OC415-1	1
C5 – OC415-1 (2)	2

## Anticyclones

*“Regular”*

A2 – OC404-1 (XBT/ADCP/VPR only)	1
A3 – OC404-1 (XBT/ADCP/VPR only)	1

*18° Mode-water eddy*

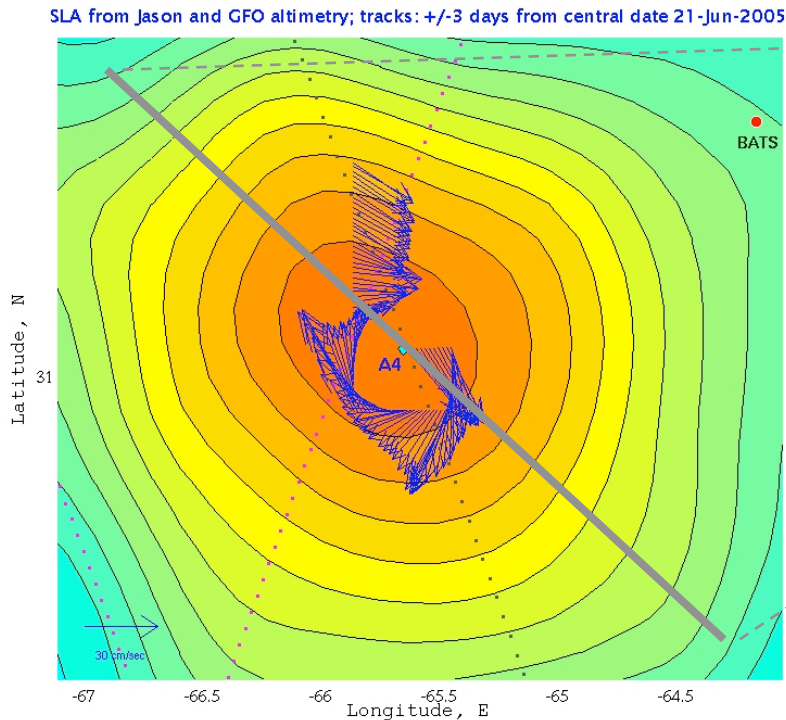
**A4 – OC415-1 (2), OC415-2, OC415-3 (2), OC415-4 6**

*16° Mode-water eddies*

A1 – OC404-1	1
A5 – OC415-1, OC415-3	2

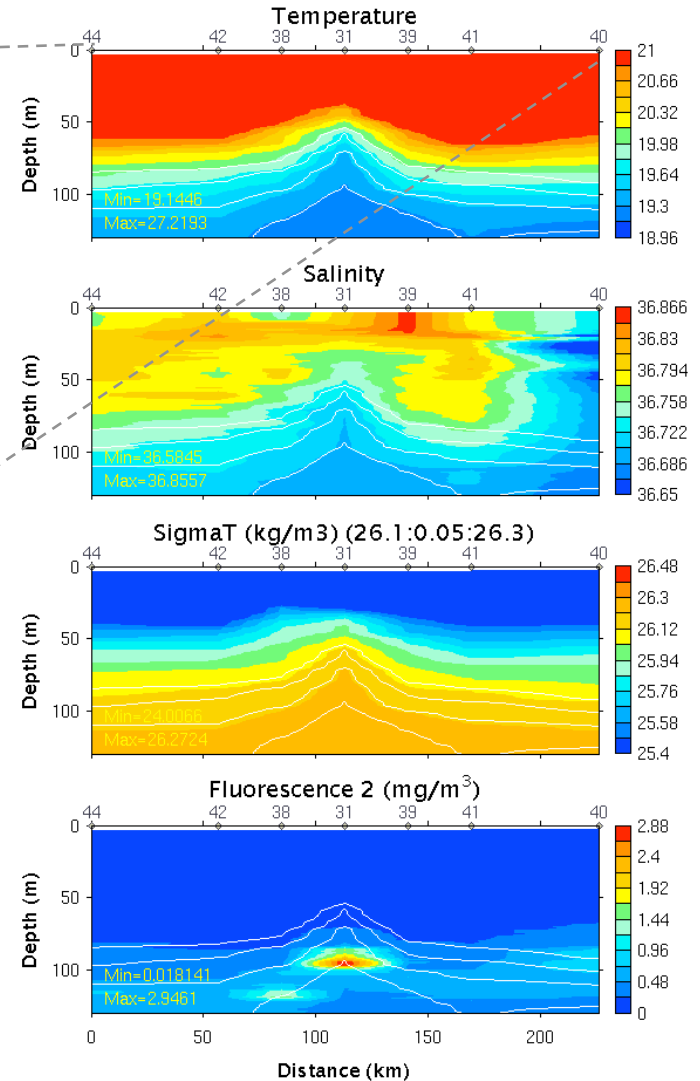
# Target Feature A4

## Sea Level Anomaly



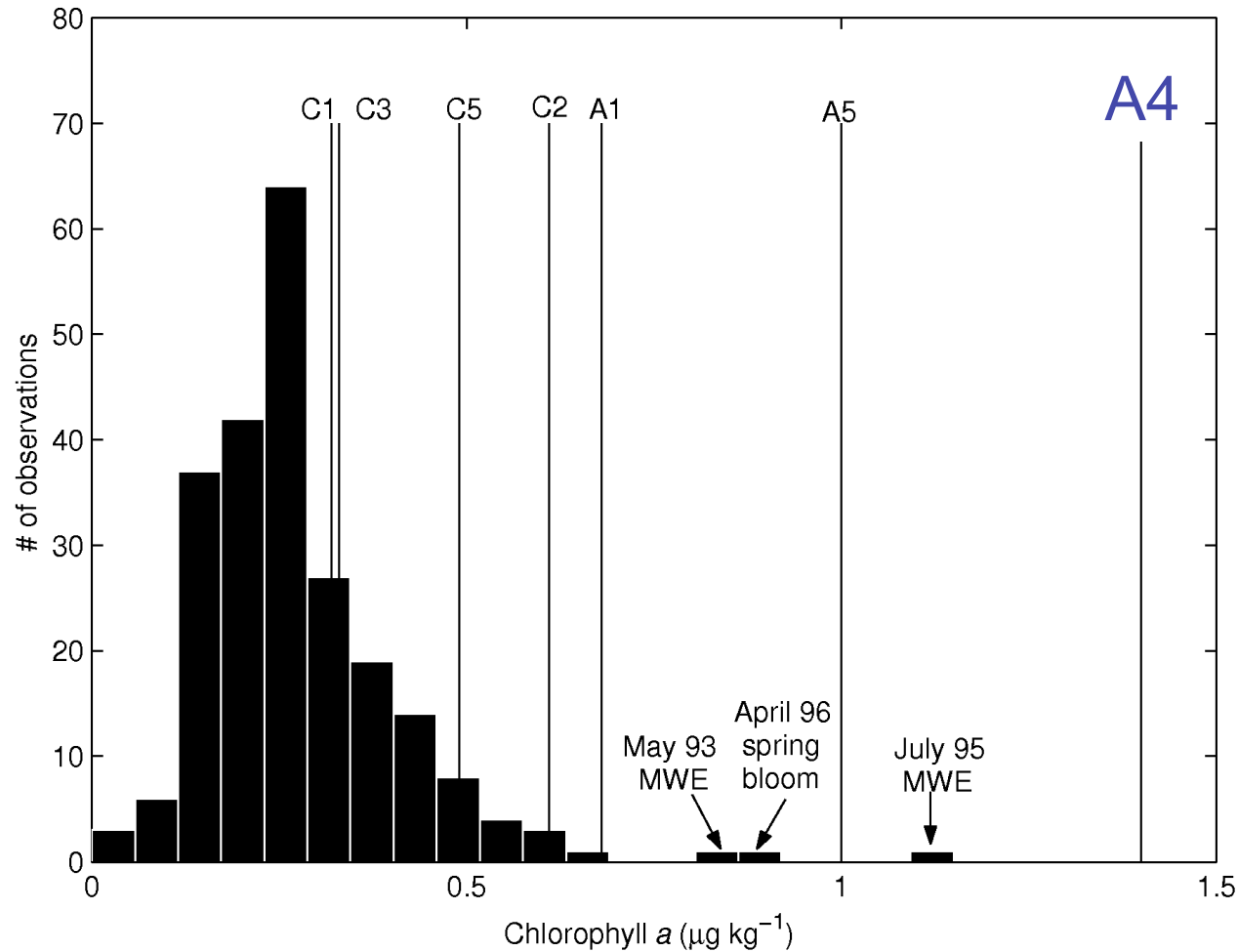
## Cross Section

Oceanus 415-1 A4 Survey NW-SE CTD Section



A4 is a Mode water eddy  
Vertical displacement ~ 50 m  
Chl increases in Chl max by 5X!!

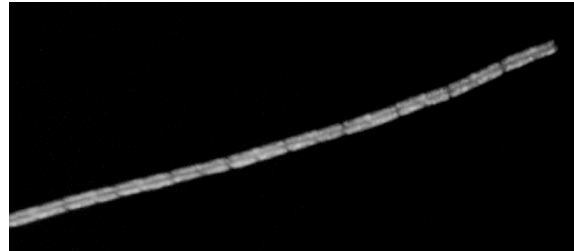
# BATS vs A4 Chlorophyll Maxima



Chl in the A4 Chl max is higher than any found from BATS  
Cyclones are lower than AC...



# Diatoms in the A4 Chl Maximum



Chain forming diatom  
*Chaetoceros* spp.

Diatom cell counts:

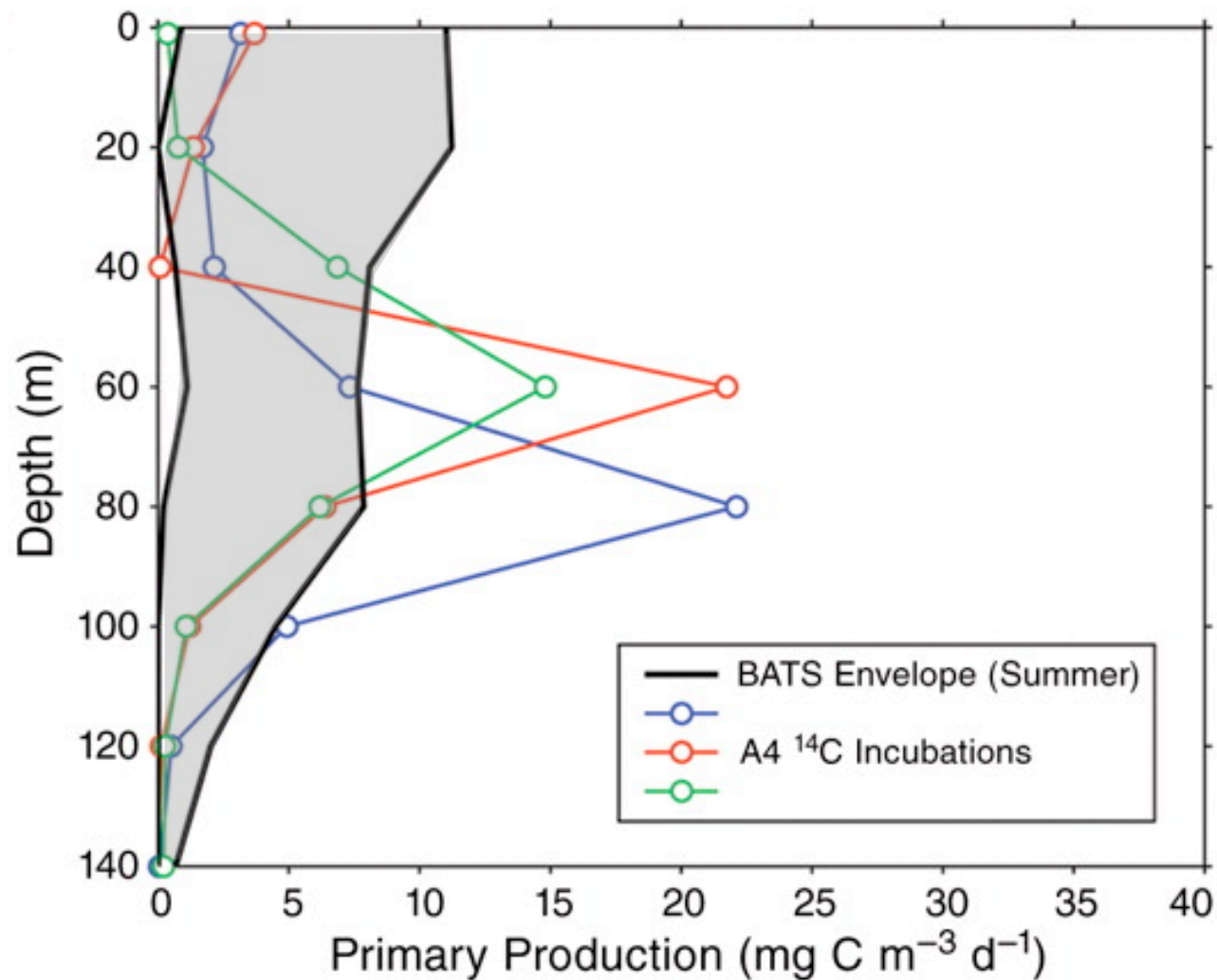
$$\begin{aligned} &8000 \text{ colonies per liter} \times 15 \text{ cells per colony} \\ &= \sim 10^5 \text{ cells per liter} \end{aligned}$$

Typical abundances: 1-10 cells per liter

Eddy induced enhancement:

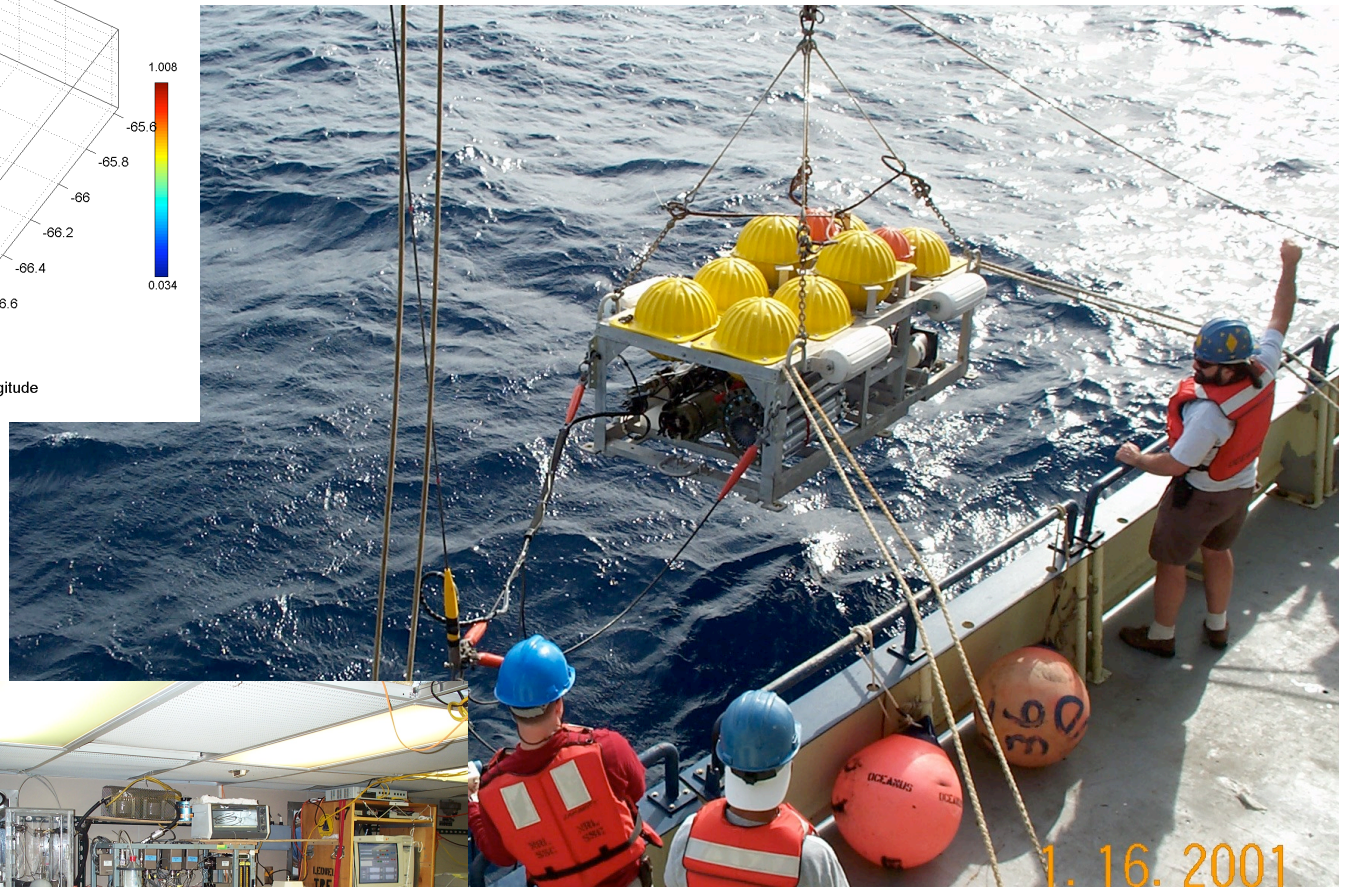
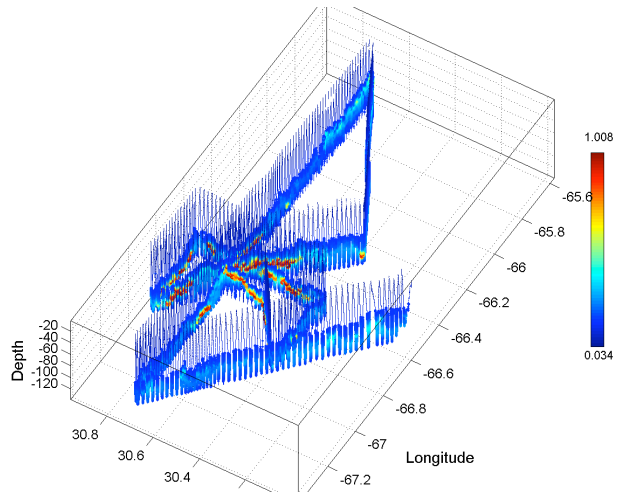
*4-5 orders of magnitude above background*

# A4 Productivity vs. BATS



McGillicuddy et al. *Science* [2008]

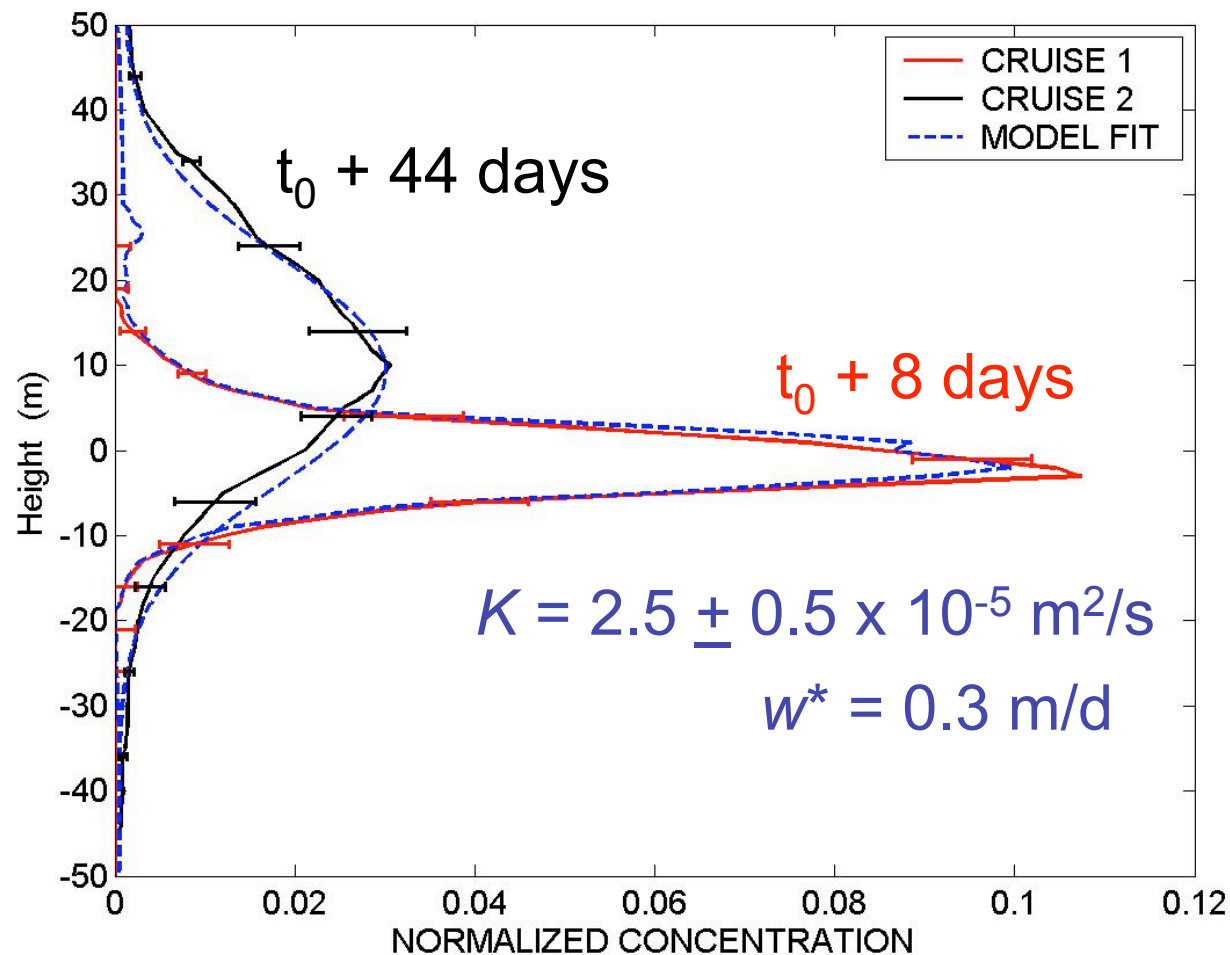
# A tracer release provides a clue about the extraordinary productivity in A4



SF<sub>6</sub> Tracer Release (1.6 kg)  
LOD: 1 part in 10<sup>18</sup>

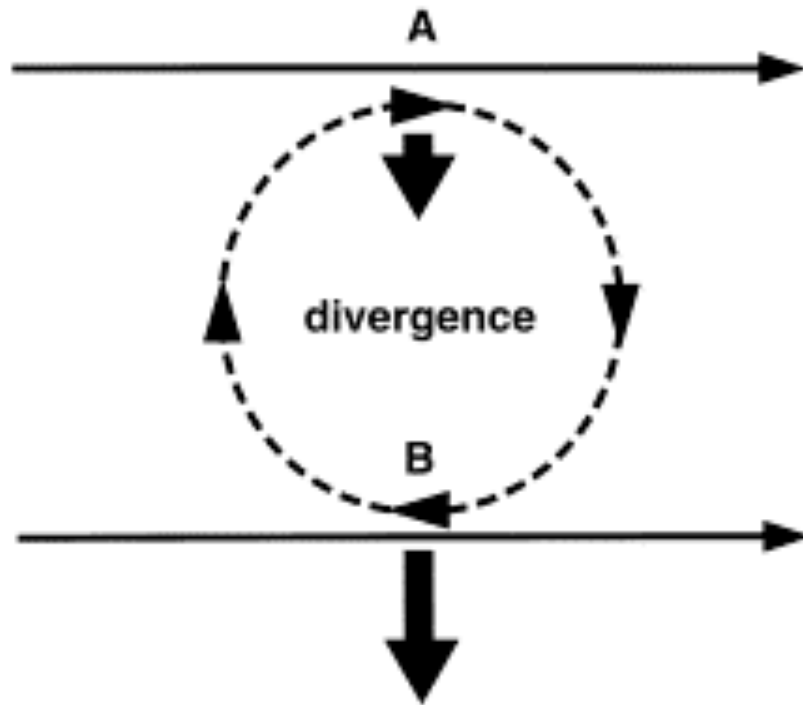


# Tracers Reveal Upwelling & Enhanced Vertical Mixing



Ledwell et al., *DSR-2* [2008]

# Upwelling by Eddy-Wind Interaction?



Key:

wind



eddy current



Ekman transport



Ekman Pumping

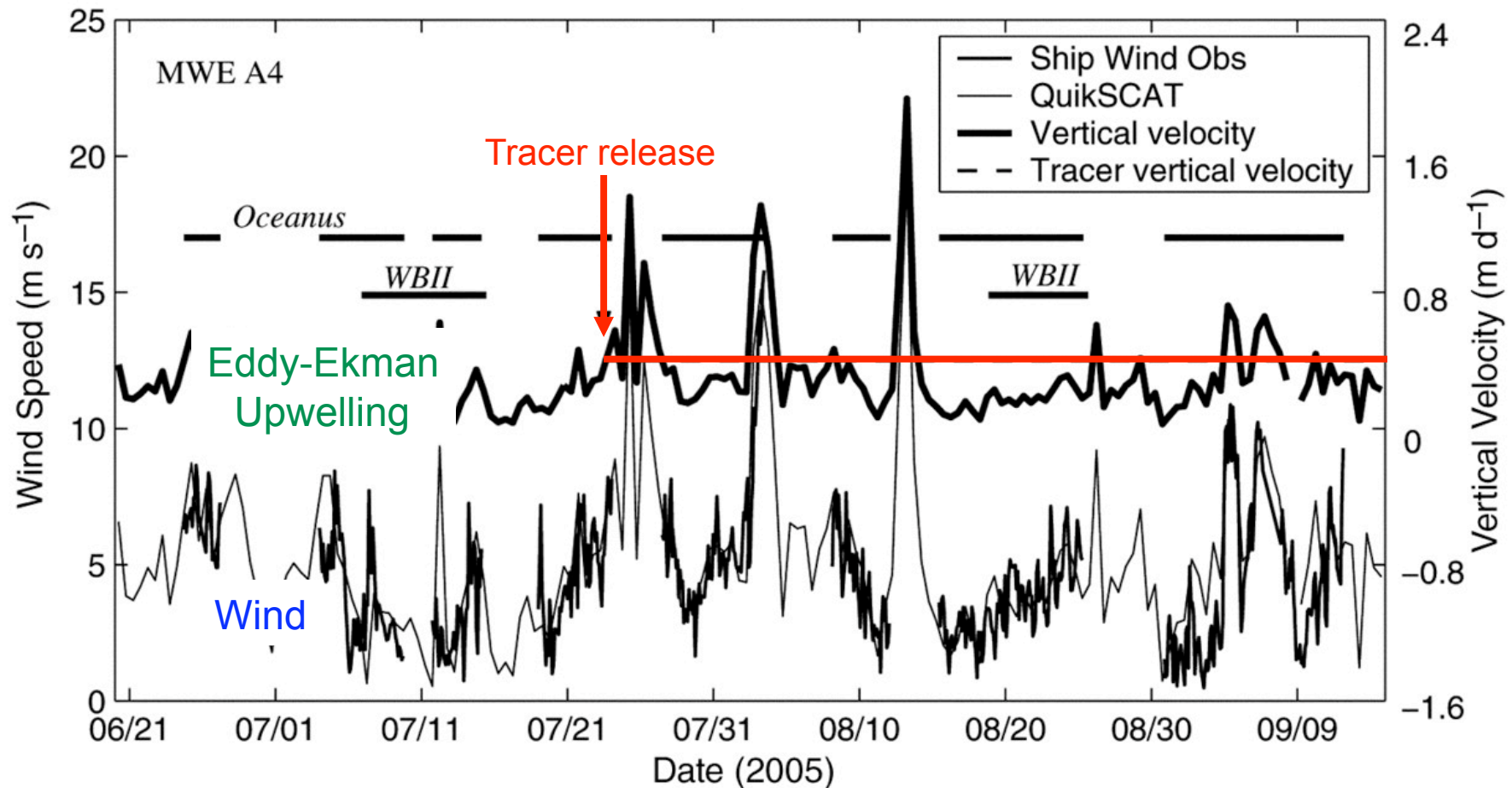
$$w_E = \frac{1}{\rho f} \left( \frac{\partial \tau_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \tau_x}{\partial y} \right)$$

Stress is f(wind-current)

$$\tau = \frac{\rho_a K_a}{(1 + \varepsilon)^2} |u_a - u_o| (u_a - u_o)$$

Dewar & Flierl, 1987  
Martin & Richards, 2001

# Upwelling by Eddy-Wind Interaction?

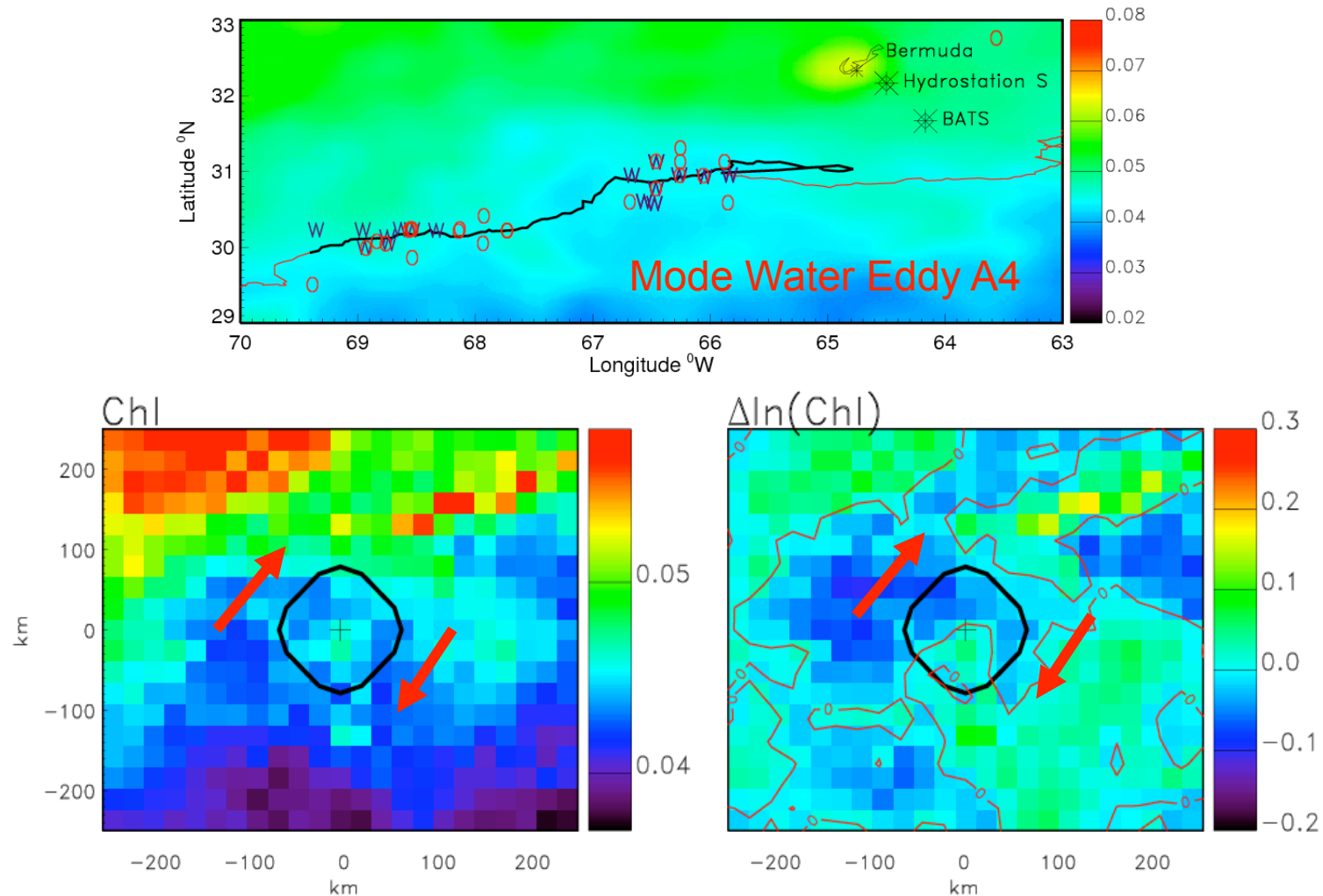


Simple theory is consistent with tracer upwelling estimates  
*Eddy-Ekman Pumping* mechanism

McGillicuddy et al. *Science* [2008]



# Eddy Centric Views of A4



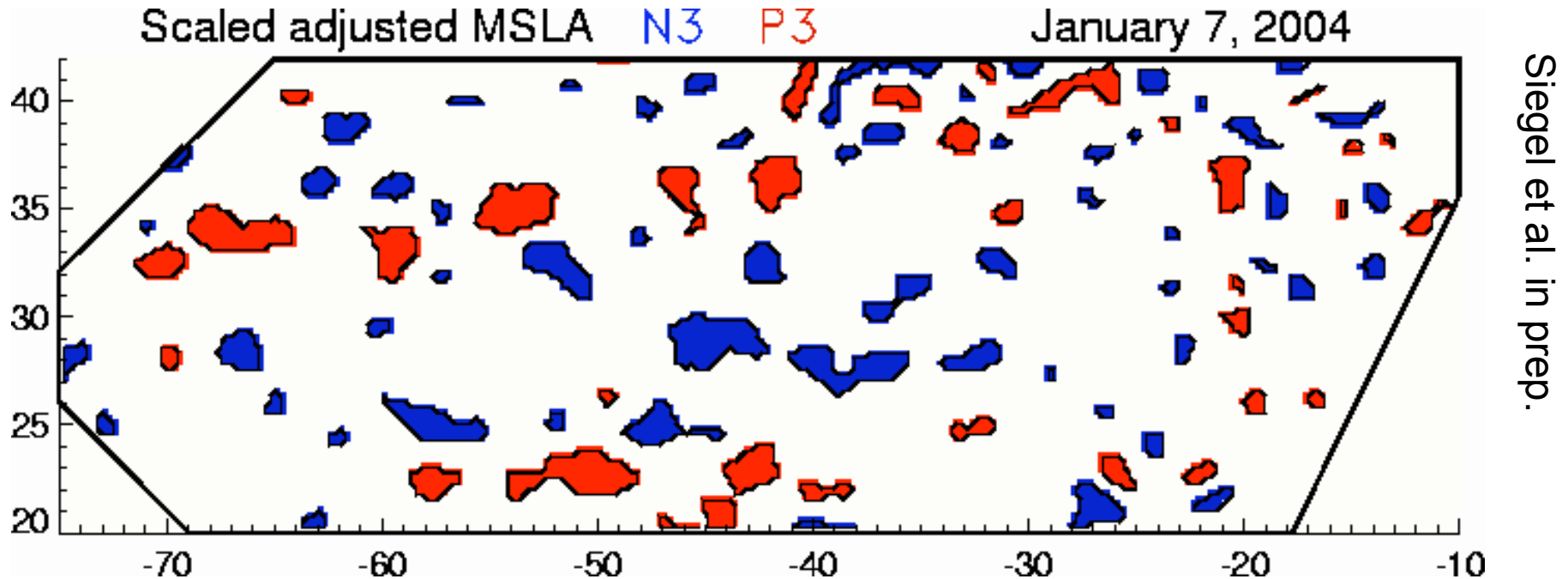
Satellite sensed Chl values following eddy A4 are small (& nearly unmeasurable...)

Provides sense of CW rotation of background Chl

Suggests an *Eddy Advection* Mechanism

Siegel et al. *DSR-II* [2008]

# Views Over Many Eddies



Merged sea level anomalies are filtered to assess eddy locations

**Blue** cyclones (CCW) & **red** are anticyclones (CW)

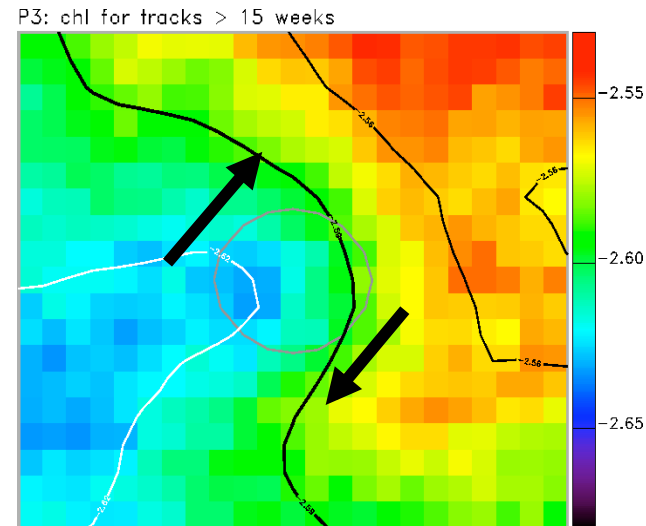
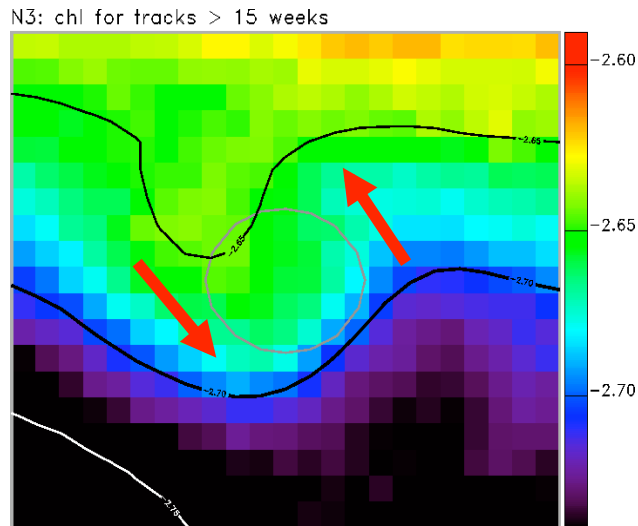
Tracked over time to assess eddy tracks

Provide an eddy-centric coordinate system to assess biological patterns

## Cyclones (CCW)

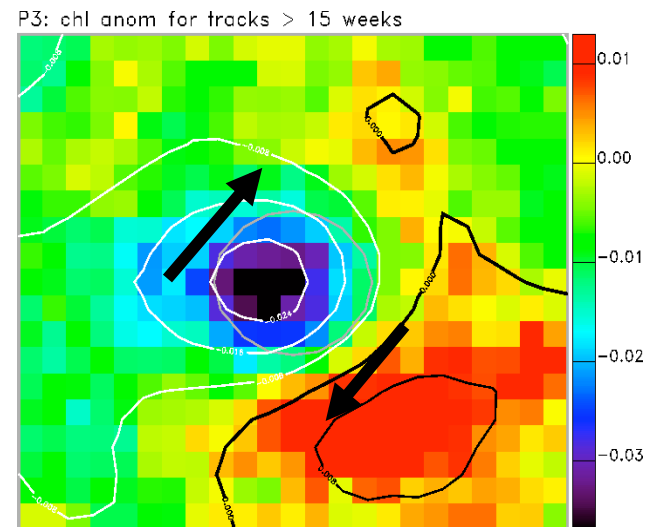
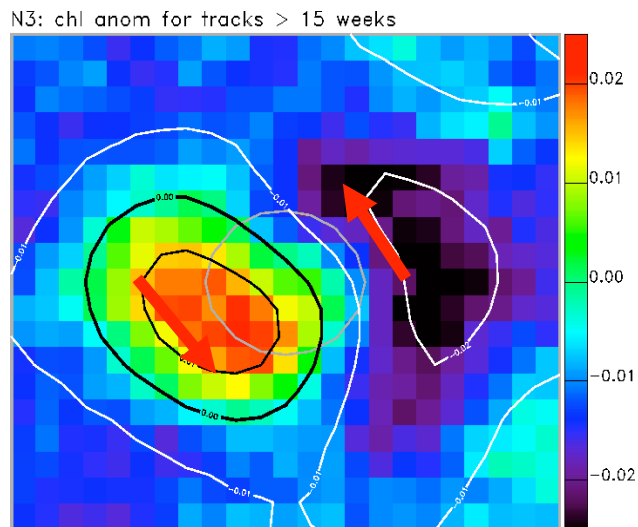
## Anticyclones (CW)

Chl



500 km

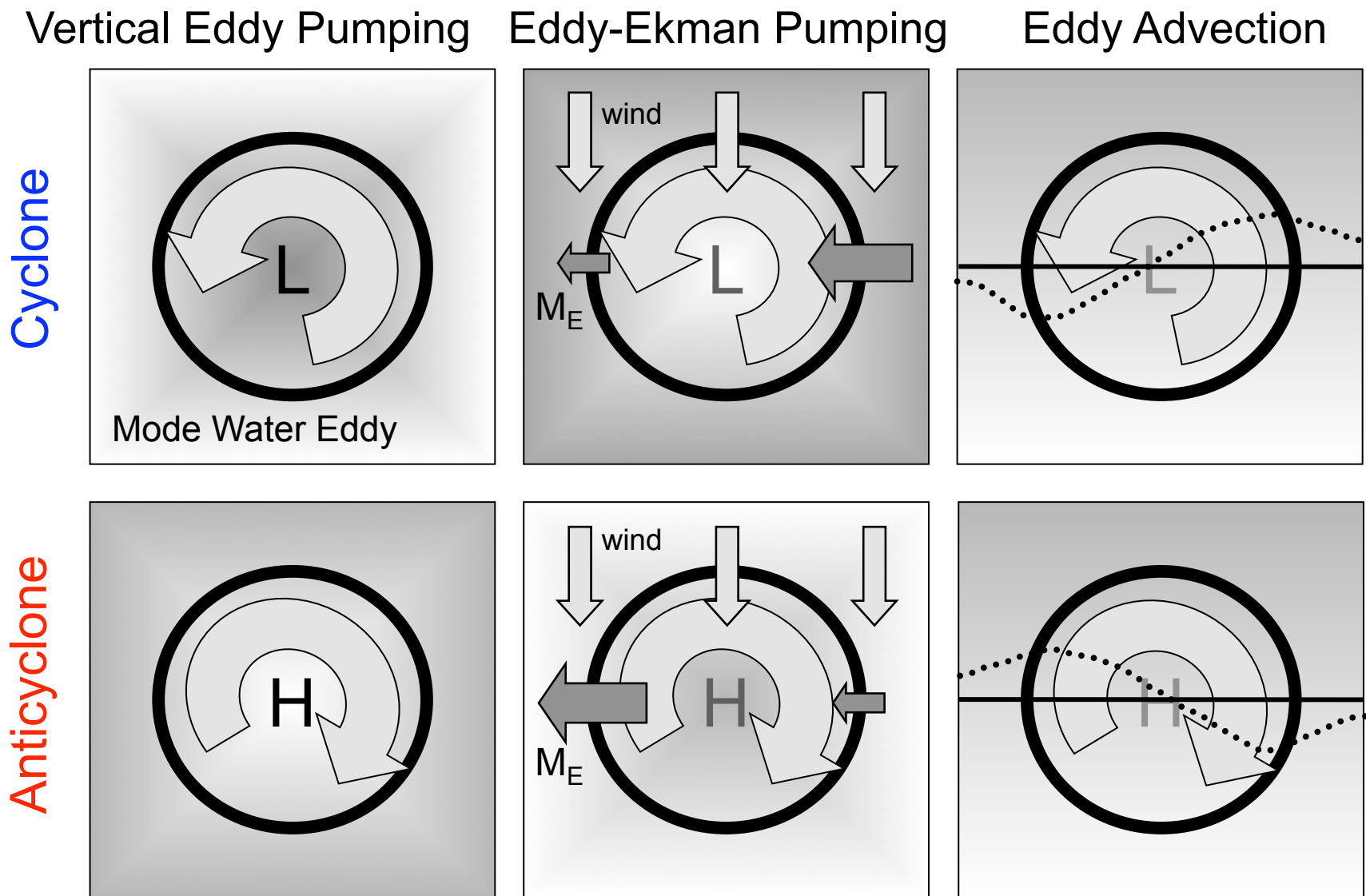
Chl Anomaly



Siegel et al. in prep.

Chl patterns following 5,161 cyclones & 3,804 anticyclones  
Both *eddy pumping* & *eddy advection* signals are apparent





Not all mechanisms are biogeochemically relevant

BGC response is more often at depth

Siegel et al. *DSR-II* [2008]

# EDDIES Summary

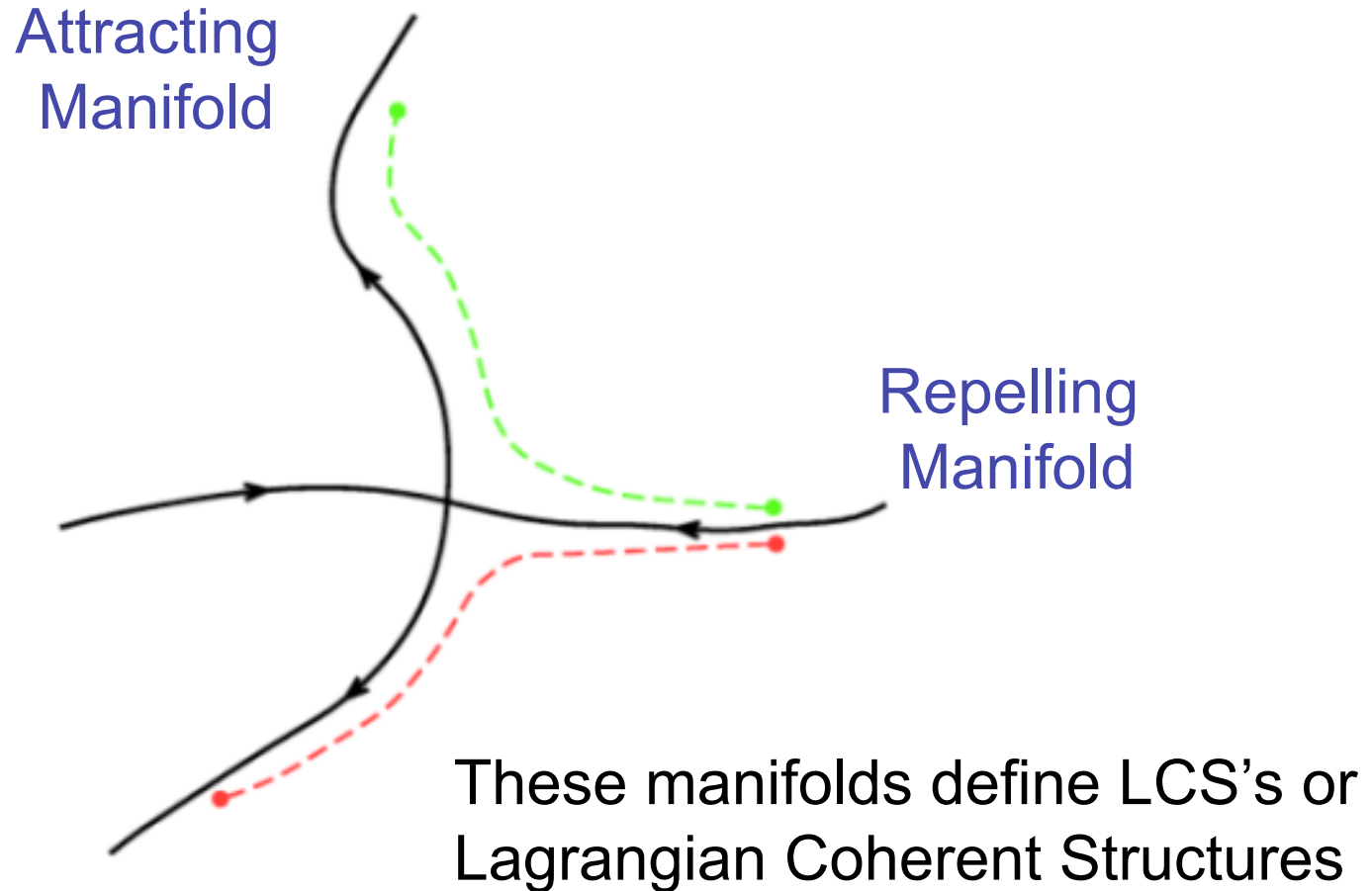
- Merged altimetry are great for hunting eddies
- Responses are large in primary production, biomass & community structure - but subsurface
- Biological response of Anticyclones > Cyclones; contrary to original *Eddy Pumping* hypothesis
- Supports an *Eddy-Ekman Upwelling* mechanism
- Evidence for an *Eddy Advection* mechanism too

Uz et al. *Nature* [2001] & Killworth et al. *JGR* [2004]

# Biological Role of Mesoscale Eddies

- Several mechanisms link eddies to ocean color signals, but not all are BGC relevant
  - Still many open questions...
- Hard part is assessing the subsurface & links from the euphotic zone into the ocean interior
  - Concentrated field efforts are needed
- New tools to assess physical-biological couplings...

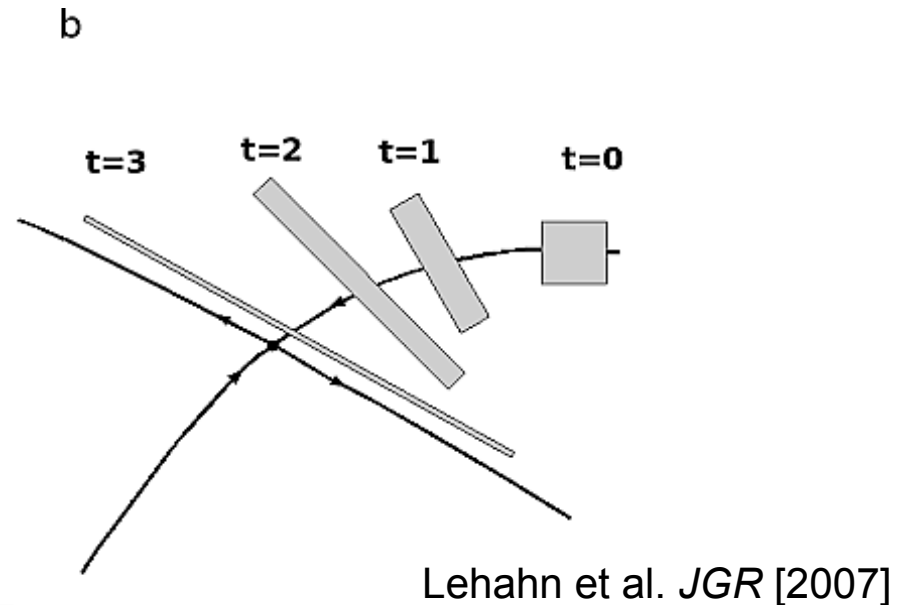
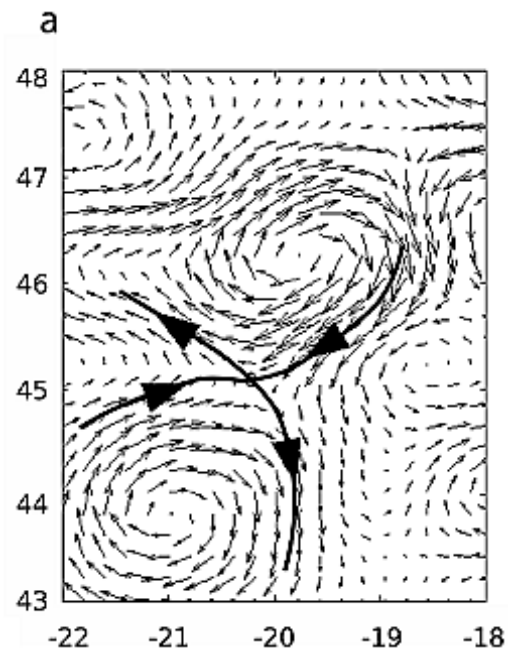
# Lagrangian Coherent Structures



Maybe they can provide some bio-eddy insights...



# Attracting & Repelling LCS's



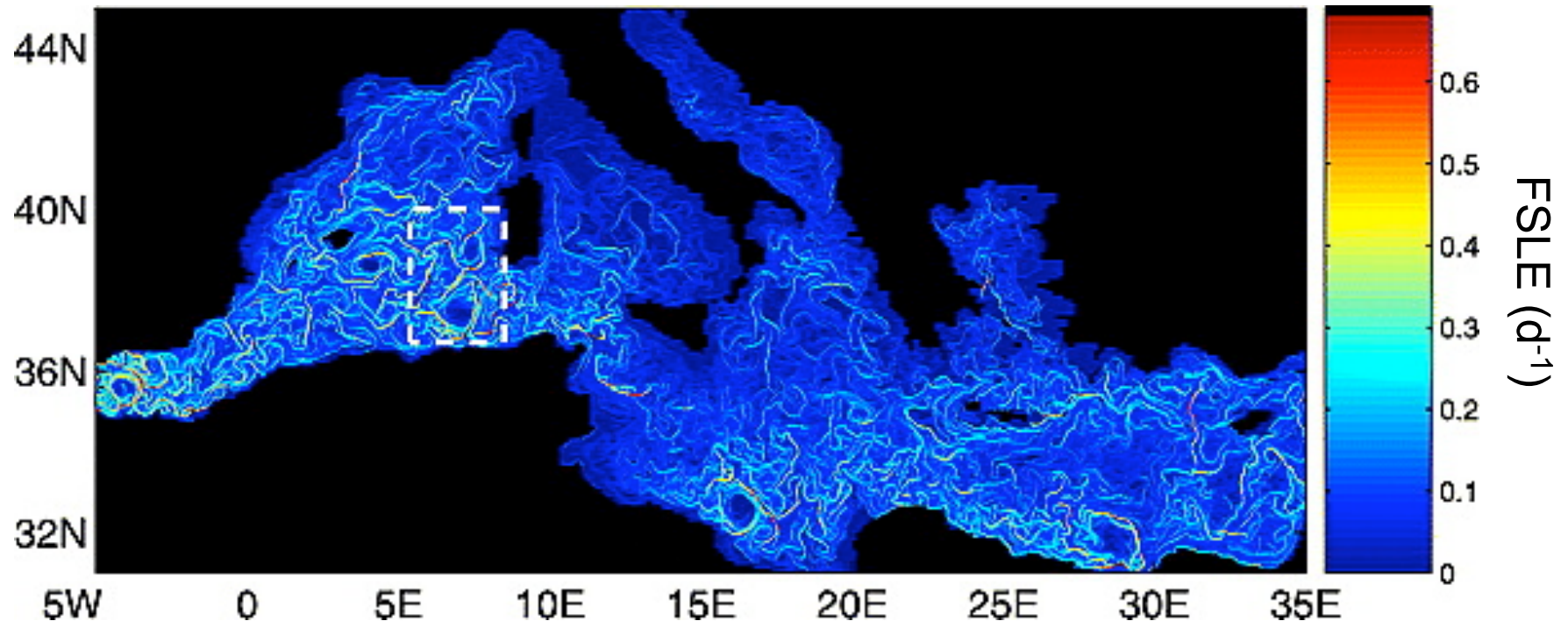
Measures the separation of particles as  $f(\text{time})$

Time scale of separation (Lyapunov exponent) characterizes  
repelling (forward in time) & attracting (backward) LCS's

Need a 2-D velocity field (model or obs; can be  $f(\text{time})$ )

Repelling & attracting LCS's have biological interpretation

# LCS's in Mediterranean Sea



Repelling manifolds for one day in a  $1/8^\circ$  circulation model

High values of FSLE “line up” creating “separatrixs” that differentiate the flow field into subregions (eddies, etc.)

Value of FSLE defines mixing time scale

D'Ovidio et al. *GRL* [2004]

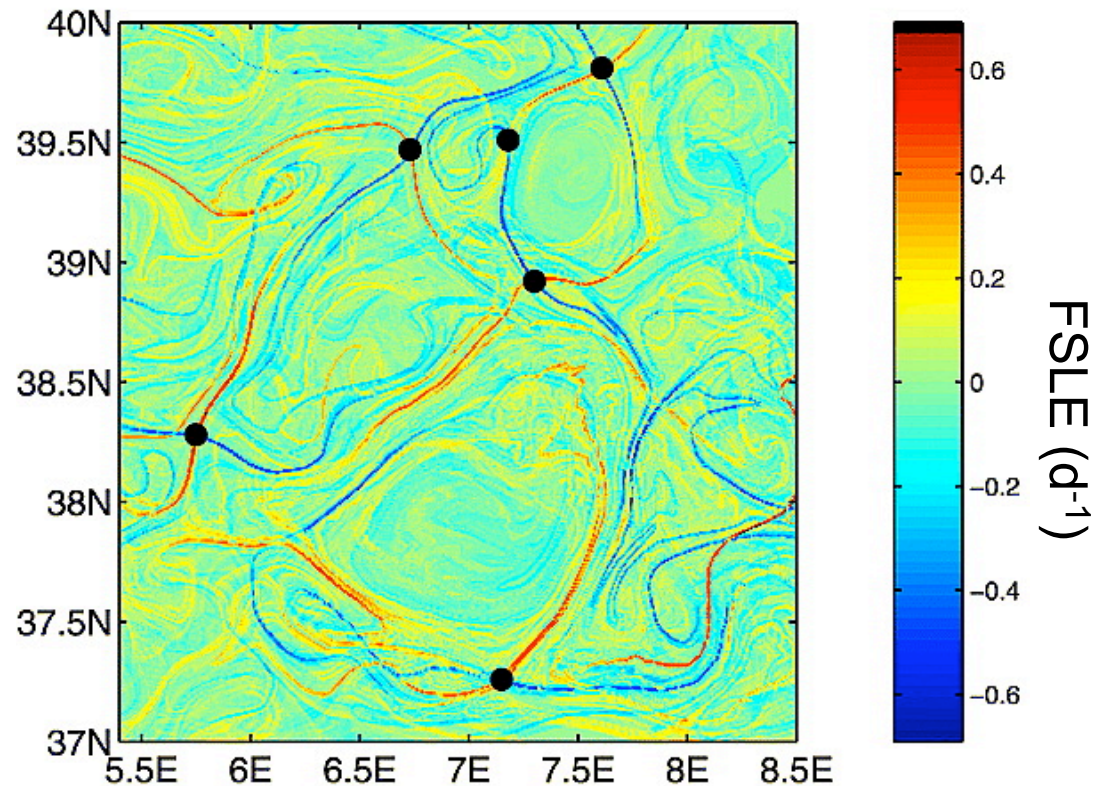
# LCS's in Mediterranean Sea

Red repelling & blue  
attracting LCS's

Coherent structures for  
both repelling &  
attracting FSLE's

Structure widths are  
narrow (a few km's)

Biologically relevant  
interpretations - repelling LCS's are divergent &  
attracting LCS's are convergent



# Great Frigatebirds

Can fly great distances to forage

Diet made up of flying fish & Ommastrephid squid

Frigatebirds cannot get wet

Sometimes a klepto-parasite

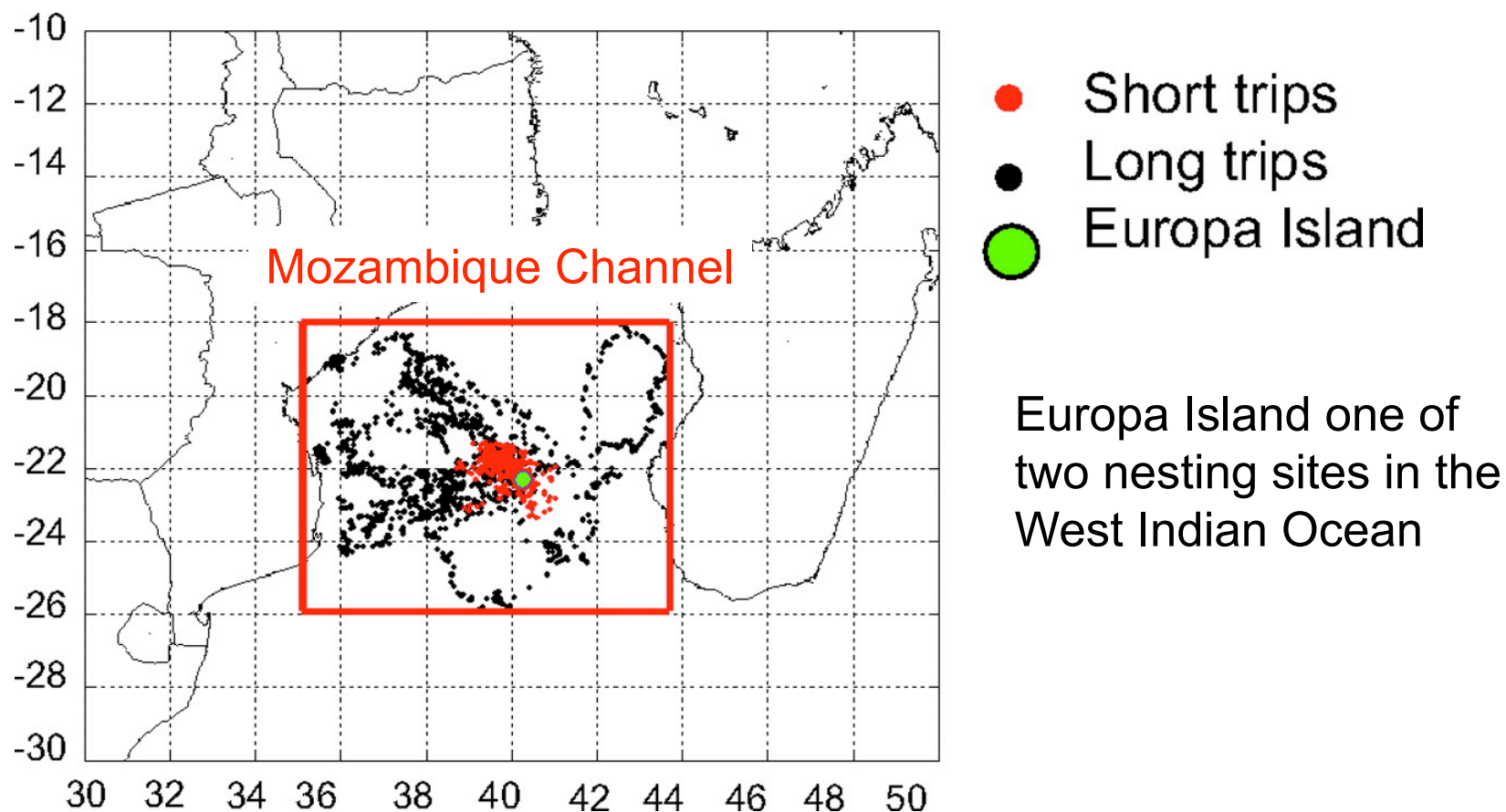
Often found foraging in association with tuna & dolphin schools

Great frigatebirds are a top predator found throughout the tropical oceans





# Great Frigatebird Foraging



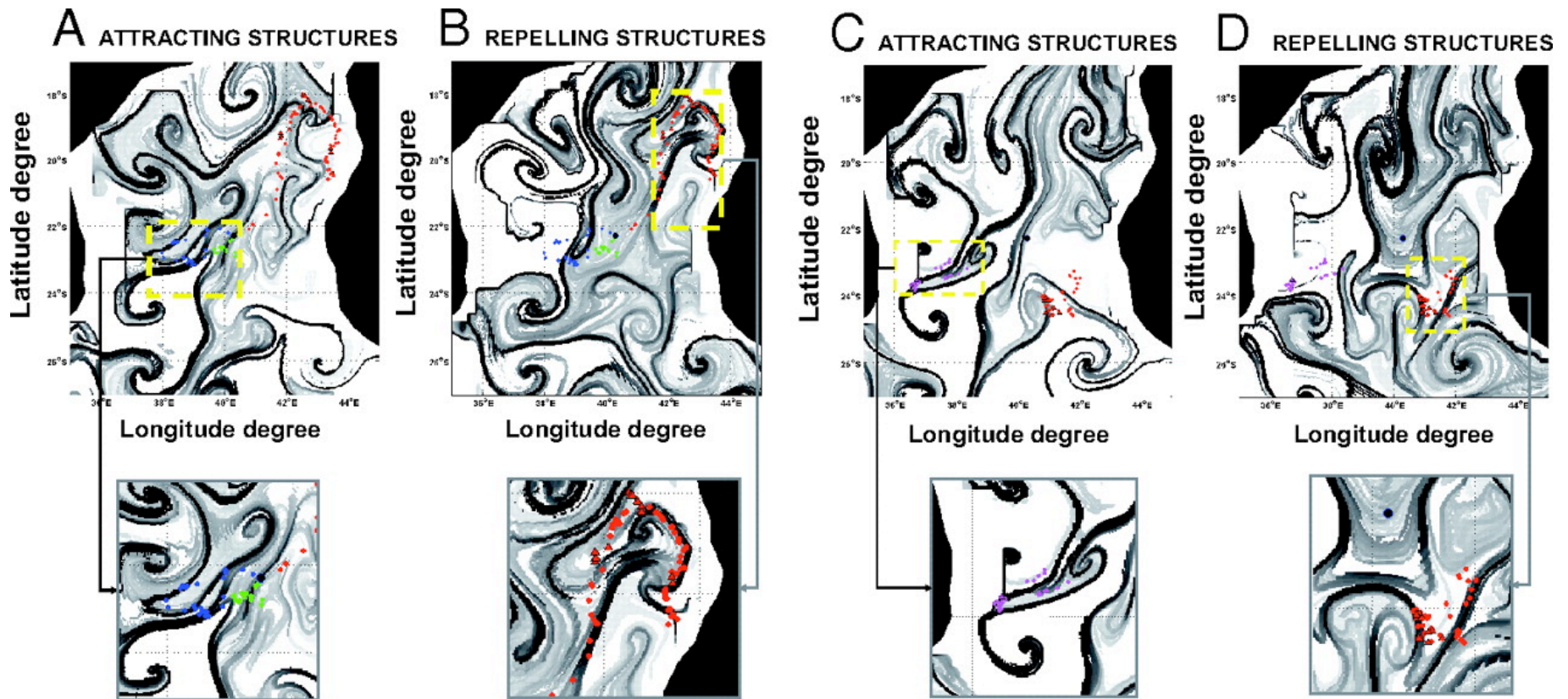
Argos locations of Great Frigatebirds during long trips (black) & short trips (red) between August 18 & September 30, 2003

Tew Kai et al. *PNAS* [2009]

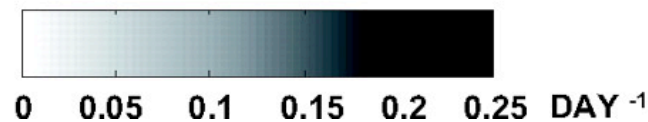
# Great Frigatebird Foraging & LCS's

Week Sept 24, 2003

Week Oct 6, 2003

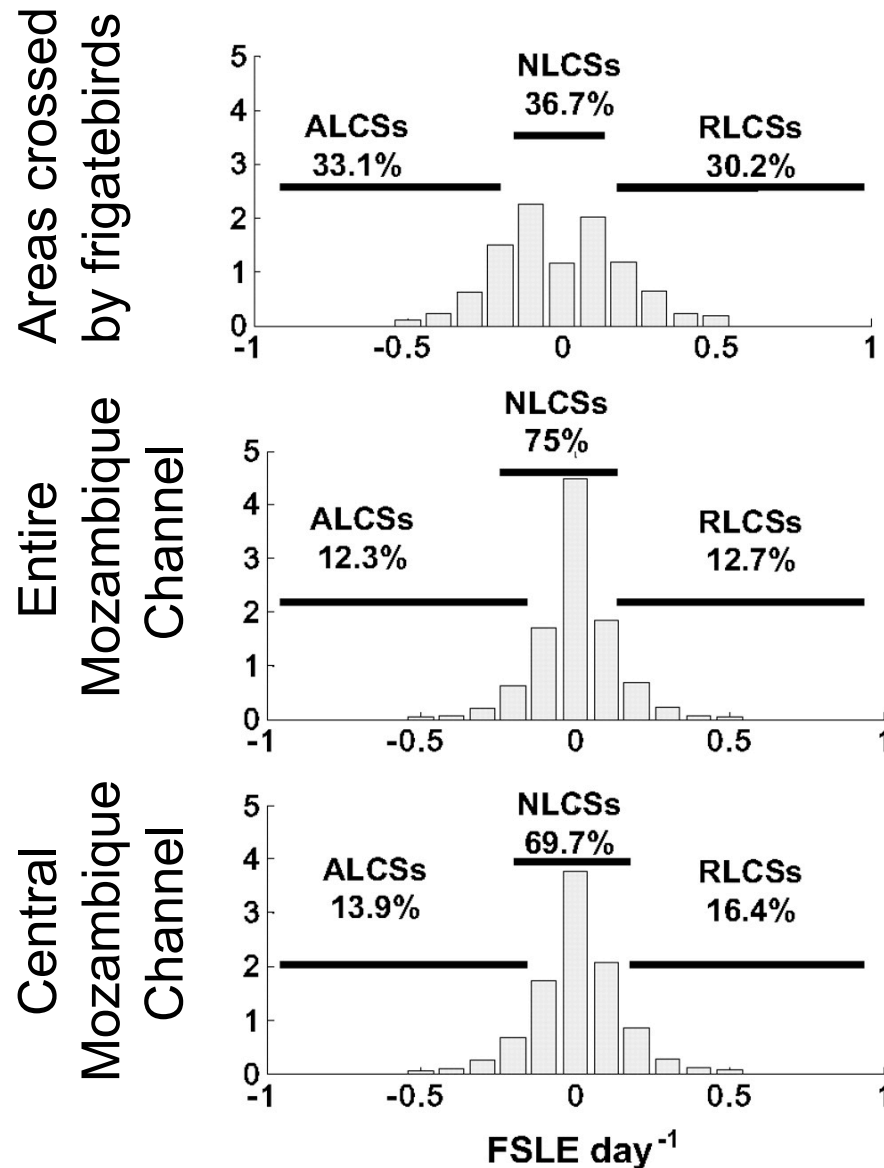


Used altimetry & winds  
to calculate FSLE's



Tew Kai et al. *PNAS* [2009]

# Great Frigatebird Foraging & LCS's



Frigatebirds are found over LCS's >63% time

Overall, LCS's are "neutral" 70-75% time

Near-equal propensity for attracting & repelling LCS's

Attracting LCS's likely will help in active foraging

Repelling LCS's may help in navigation by smell (via DMS??)

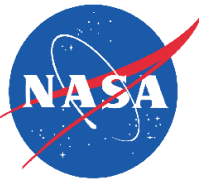
# Ocean Biology & LCS's

- LCS's characterize straining of the surface flow
  - Local regions of upwelling & downwelling
  - Convergence & divergence of water masses
- Applications in a wide host of problems
  - Fishery oceanography, Purposeful Fe addition, Linking euphotic & twilight zone processes via aggregate production, Pollution monitoring & mitigation, Search & rescue, etc.
- Easy to calculate given quality velocity fields



# Future for Pelagic Bio-Eddy Science

- Continued quality observations are key
  - Both altimetry (future=good) & ocean color (not so good)
- NASA's Decadal Survey Missions
  - SWOT - 1 km sea level fields
  - ACE, Geo-CAPE & HypSIRI - ocean color on many time / space scales & by different ways
- Robust links to field observations
  - Process studies are needed to link to ocean interior
  - Gliders, ARGO floats, etc.
  - Operational 4-D circulation models



# Thank you!

Dennis McGillcuddy, Dudley Chelton, Mete Uz for help  
preparing the talk

NASA GSFC Ocean Color Data Processing Group for  
creating the SeaWiFS & MODIS Aqua data sets shown

CNES AVISO for merged altimetry data

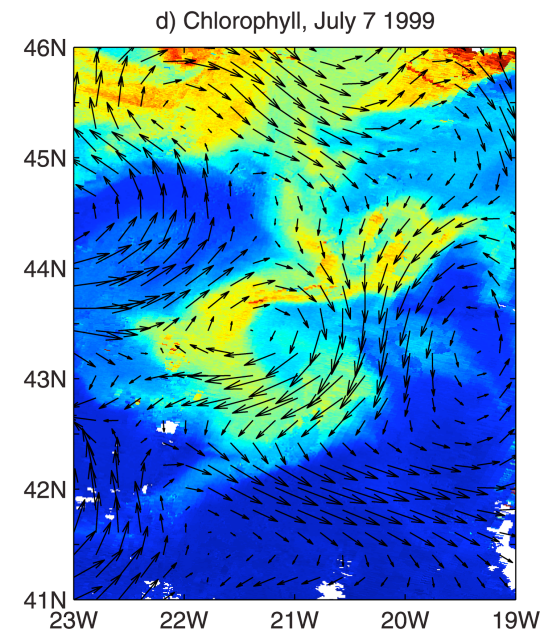
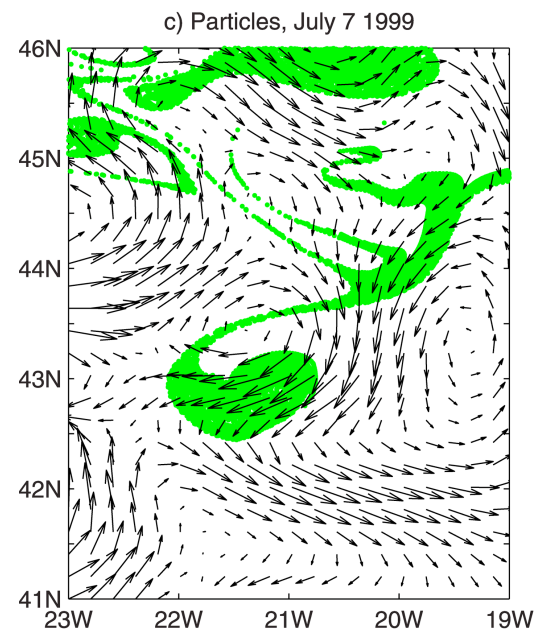
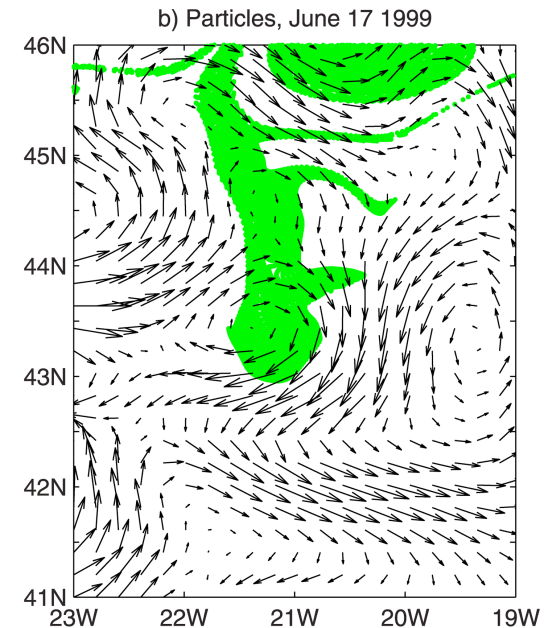
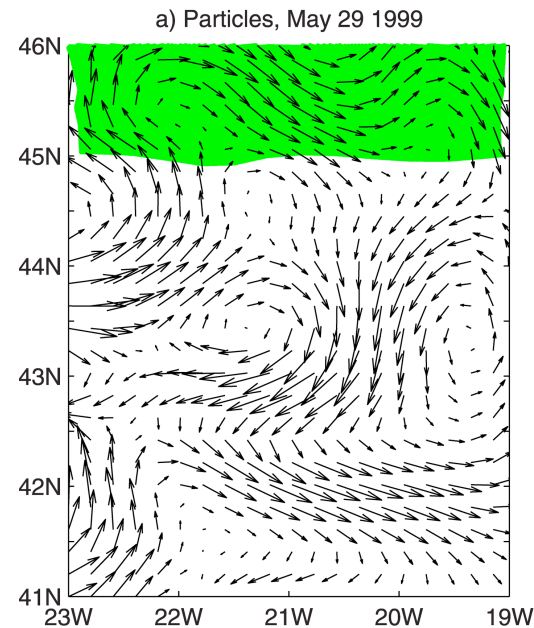
# Role of Advection

Decay of the North  
Atlantic spring bloom

Flow fields from  
MERCATOR  
operational model

Passive particles  
placed north of 45°N

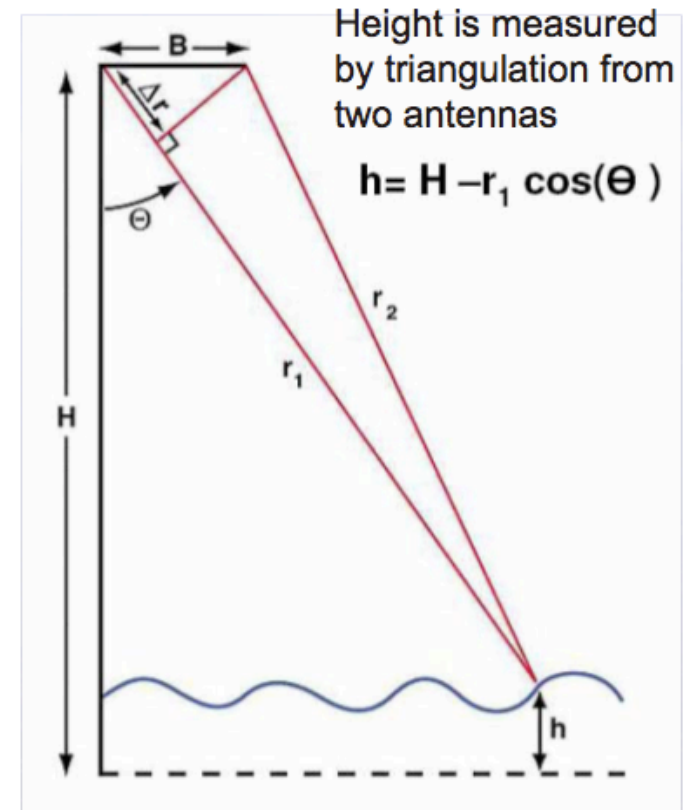
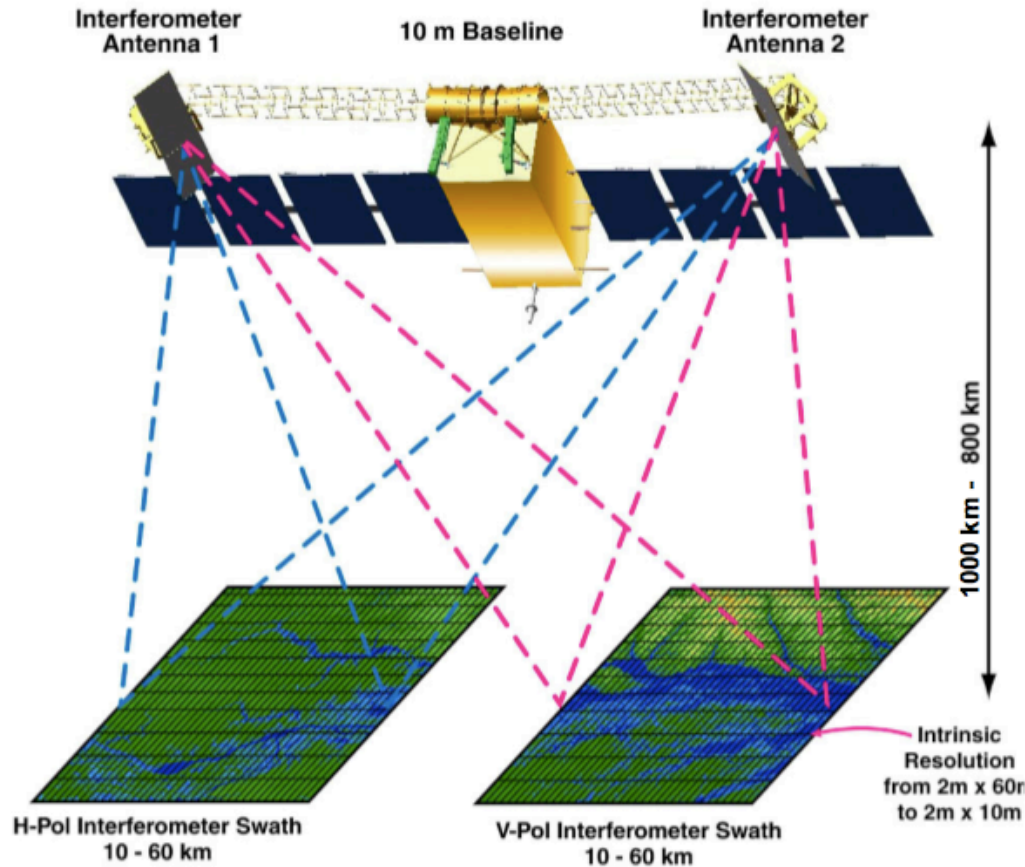
Particle distribution &  
Chl image are eerily  
similar on July 7



Lehahn et al. *JGR* [2007]



# SWOT Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) Interferometer



SWOT is a Ka-band (~35 GHz) SAR interferometric system with two 60-km swaths separated by a 10-km nadir gap.

The spatial resolution of the SAR is ~50 m for measurements of land surface water (lakes, wetlands and rivers) for hydrology studies.

For oceanographic applications, the raw measurements will be averaged over 1 km by 1 km cells to achieve a measurement accuracy of ~1 cm.